

JPRS 77115

7 January 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2340



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

7 January 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2340

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Journalist Reviews Recent Events (Agathon; AFRICA, Nov 80).....	1
Africa 'In Distress' Over Food (WEST AFRICA, 1 Dec 80).....	7
Cameroon Faces Burden of Providing for Chadian Refugees (Henri Bandolo; AFRICA, Nov 80).....	9
Joint Equatorial Guinean-Cameroonian Commission Meeting (CHAAB, 4 Nov 80).....	13
More Austerity in Franc Zone Predicted (WEST AFRICA, 1 Dec 80).....	14
Economic, Business News Published (WEST AFRICA, 1 Dec 80).....	16
Briefs Zambia-Zaire Trade.....	17

## BENIN

National Trade Union Board Warns Workers Against Subversive Tendencies (EHUZU, 12 Nov 80).....	18
Chinese Donate Equipment to Cooperative Farm Workers (P. Gnanvi; EHZU, 10 Nov 80).....	21
Briefs Cuban Delegation Visits Benin.....	23

## CHAD

Habre Cut Off From His Supply Bases (LE MONDE, 16-17 Nov 80).....	24
--	----

Refugees Discuss Conditions in South (LE SOLEIL, 13 Nov 80).....	26
Hissein Habre's Headquarters Bombed (LE SOLEIL, 12 Nov 80).....	27
CONGO	
Premier Gives Details on Budget for Fiscal Year 1981 (ETUMBA, 24 Nov 80).....	28
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	
President Makes Work Visit to Paris [Philippe Decraene; LE MONDE, 14 Nov 80).....	34
ETHIOPIA	
Number of Students Abroad Said Increased Significantly (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 26 Nov 80).....	36
Cement Production Statistics Reported (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 3 Dec 80).....	38
Briefs	
Bottle, Glass Factory	39
Students in India	39
Military Training	39
Ships at Massawa	39
Cotton Yield Increase	40
GABON	
Economic Survey Shows Hope for Recovery (WEST AFRICA, 1 Dec 80).....	41
GAMBIA	
Briefs	
FAO Rice Shipment	44
Islamic Bank Loan	44
GHANA	
Causes of Gold Production Stagnation Reviewed (WEST AFRICA, 1 Dec 80).....	45
LESOTHO	
Briefs	
Agricultural Cooperation With S.A.	48
New Coins	48



## LIBERIA

PRC Made 'Even Bigger Mess' Than Tolbert (WEST AFRICA, 1 Dec 80).....	49
Briefs	
IDA Loan	52
Rice Duties Waived	52

## MADAGASCAR

Ratsiraka Receives East Europe Diplomats, Proposes Stabex (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 15 Nov 80).....	53
---	----

## NAMIBIA

Nujoma Discusses SWAPO in Interview (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 29 Nov 80).....	55
SWAPO, South Africa Are To Meet One-on-One (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 29 Nov 80).....	58
SWAPO Is Ready for Ceasefire, Claims UN Representative (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 29 Nov 80).....	61

## NIGERIA

Briefs	
Mining Plans	62
Challawa Dam	62
Peanut Production Boost	62
Police Promotions	63
Automobile Exports	63
Glass Factory for Kano	63
Dam Construction	63
Efforts Against NPN Claimed	64

## SENEGAL

Senghor Discusses Domestic Economic Situation, Prospects (SAHEL HEBDO, 3 Nov 80).....	65
Two French Financing Agreements Signed (LE SOLEIL, 11 Nov 80).....	68
State Assistance to Rural Areas Noted (LE SOLEIL, 8-9 Nov 80).....	70
Reform of Peanut Marketing Termed 'Revolution' (Joel Decupper; AFRICA, Nov 80).....	72

## SIERRA LEONE

### Briefs

OPEC Loan	76
Sugar Factory	76
Sierra Leone-Moscow Flights	76

## SOUTH AFRICA

Malan Attacks Critics of Prime Minister (Johan Kloppe; THE CITIZEN, 13 Dec 80).....	77
Vorster Expresses Support for Botha Initiatives (THE CITIZEN, 11 Dec 80).....	78
French Reports Say PAC Attacked Sasol Plant (Tim Clarke; THE CITIZEN, 12 Dec 80).....	79
Government To Develop South Sotho Area (THE CITIZEN, 9 Dec 80).....	80
Briefs	
Delegation to Taiwan	81
Shipbuilding Contract	81
'Terrorism' Trial	81
SADF Office Force	82
Explosion at Pretoria University	82

## SWAZILAND

Egyptian Delegation To Discuss Economic Cooperation (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 3 Dec 80).....	83
--	----

## UPPER VOLTA

Army Takeover in Upper Volta Discussed (WEST AFRICA, 1 Dec 80).....	84
--	----

## ZIMBABWE

Government Achieves Refugee Aid Goals (THE HERALD, 11 Dec 80).....	86
Outgoing Mayor of Gwelo Deplores Politics (THE HERALD, 9 Dec 80).....	88
Political Activists Accused of Discrediting Church (THE HERALD, 9 Dec 80).....	89
Commentary of Tekere Acquittal Published (Editorial; THE HERALD, 9 Dec 80).....	90

Human Rights Record Praised (Editorial; THE HERALD, 11 Dec 80).....	91
Criminals Warned as Nation Joins Interpol (THE HERALD, 10 Dec 80).....	92
Role of African Traditional Medicine in Modern Era Described (Willie Zingani, Barry Kumanda; THE HERALD, 11 Dec 80).....	93
Call for Single Commercial Body Cheered (THE HERALD, 9 Dec 80).....	95
Chambers Praise Hvenge Lack of Organization Hit, Editorial	
Reserve Bank Statements Published (ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 21, 28 Nov 80).....	97
Teenage Employment Prospects Bleak (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 14 Dec 80).....	98
Verbal Battle Over Unions Reported (THE HERALD, 9 Dec 80).....	99
Kangai Backs Worker Unity Under ZCTU (THE HERALD, 9 Dec 80):.....	100
Rhodesian Front on Tekere Judgment Row (THE HERALD, 10 Dec 80).....	102
Pay Protest March by ZANLA Men Reported (THE HERALD, 10 Dec 80).....	103
Sithole Rejects Tag of Union 'Rebels' (THE HERALD, 10 Dec 80).....	104
Rift in Trade Union Movement Grows (Editorial; THE HERALD, 10 Dec 80).....	105
'Sacked' Union Chief Sithole Back at Top (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 14 Dec 80).....	106
Building Industry Unions Merge (THE HERALD, 10 Dec 80).....	107
Maximum Use of Coal Plan Underway (Tim Chigodo; BUSINESS HERALD, 11 Dec 80).....	108
Briefs	
Nominations Stand	110
Mrewe Election	110

Emigration Statistics	111
Food Relief Cut	111
People's Teachers	111
Belgium Trade	111
Health Minister Raps Press	112
Curfew Delays Polls	112
Risco Hires UK Steelworkers	113
St Mary's Election	113
AZ Buys Jets	113
Call to Lift Curfew	113
UANC Men Join NFZ	114
Pig Production	114
PF Men Released	114
Power Corporation Profit	114
Hartley's New Mayor	115



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### JOURNALIST REVIEWS RECENT EVENTS

Dakar AFRICA in French Nov 80 pp 39, 42

[Article by Agathon: "Africa and the Fall Term"]

[Text] It is not a balance sheet, as if it were the end of the year. History flows in its dramatic everyday fashion, and this is only a way of taking stock in order, if possible, to understand the course of the Third World they say is adrift, engaged in wars--threatened with desertification, with worse misfortunes. At any rate, when the proposed equations bear such terms as City/Country, and among all three ages the problems of the intellectual and the illiterate, the well-off and the unemployed, the politician and the citizen, there are no simple arguments or easy solutions. The directing teams had before them, beside the Euro-American model, local Islamic animist traditions, the reminder of solid structures. All of this was apparently irreconcilable with the ("neocolonial") ruling interests. Some tried to resolve the contradiction by the seizure of the apparatus of military authority, supposedly organized, unified and orderly. But to lead the state is not to rule over a barracks. Where do we stand at this moment when the last quarter of 1980 heralds what may properly be called a "term."

Algeria. Of course Boumedienne is no longer there, and it is always difficult to fill the shoes of charismatic heroes. This is history's injustice toward their successors. What is emerging is first of all the difficulty in organizing the government so it can govern with flexibility and authority, and then the problem of the Berber cultural dissidence has exploded. It would not have to be granted any more importance than is given to the Breton demands in France, but in the end Algeria is not France, and any unresolved sociocultural problem can look like danger there. The gaps have been closed, but the last word has not been said; the road to unity is long and the program of accelerated industrialization, favored by oil, has also not benefited all regions.

Angola. The Angola of the MPLA did not put an end to the Savimbi miseries. The latter, equipped and armed by South Africa, although he does not control part of the territory, has at least the potential of impeding, with nuisance raids, about a quarter of the agricultural production, and constitutes a continual threat to the oil installations, which he is not attacking, no doubt so as not to displease his potential Western allies. Which goes to show that on the African chessboard no one can play by the rules. Colonization gave us fatherlands that were wrung out in many cases, and is still continuing to wring us out. And the other countries of Africa are not giving Angola the diplomatic support it needs, because of the Cuban myth.



The international conspiracy is enormous. South Africa uses Angola as the theater for its aggressive maneuvers, with SWAPO as the excuse. In South Africa, in Namibia there are associated interests of Euro-American financial cartels that want only a South African peace in Namibia. But Angola needs an independent Namibia on two accounts: to enable it to exploit its uranium (which is on the border) and to give its direction to the Cunene Dam, for which Namibia is a natural customer. Namibia is potentially one of the richest countries in Africa. Its current budget exceeds 200,000,000,000 CFA francs.

Benin. Contradictory news: galloping inflation, arrested inflation, recurrent inflation. Benin has undoubtedly been unable to escape the price explosion, but it has had nothing compared with what the African populations are suffering elsewhere. An increase of around 20 to 30 percent is mere sport to the prices in the other capitals. Moreover, to Kerekou's credit, the military regime has found a modus vivendi with the intellectuals and other school people, at the risk of swelling the civil service. But wages remain modest, speculation is arrested and the watchword is self-consumption within the limit and "even beyond the possible," those who are used to imported products are complaining.

Cameroon. A kind of fair weather imposed by a strong government on the explosive groups. It also happens that this government is intelligent and is aiming at more than its intellectual dissidents, at a certain good for the people, a certain authority for the people, so that its means (now including oil) may enable it to organize. Although the African heads of state are regarded as being inconsistent, no one has yet said this about Ahidjo, who at the moment is playing the democracy game in order to achieve the real thing.

Central African Republic. Named president without constitution in circumstances that are well known, David Dacko--inconsistent, unmethodical, thin-skinned, spiteful and, what is more, disputed by the other "historic" heads of the conspiracy that overthrew Bokassa, may be on the way to being thrown out by his protectors. He will not be lamented; given the extent of his nonexistence, his ministerial reshuffling, including the dismissal of Henri Maidou, will probably not save him.

Congo. Mariem N'Gouabi is dead, long live Mariem N'Gouabi! He was never more useless dead than alive, because no one ever wanted the living N'Gouabi in the institutions. That death really must have served someone or something. We have a partial answer. In one of those complicated returns of the dialectic between zero and the infinite, Mariem N'Gouabi died to preserve the Mariem N'Gouabi myth, a certain idea of revolution that he may have been on the way to selling cheaply, in the company of Mr Biayenda and Mr Massemba-Debat, who were also sacrificed to pure, harsh revolution. Unless it was to a few ambitions without any real plan. What is serious is that bets are still open as to what tree of freedom and progress is nourishing those three august corpses with its roots. No one can say that the regime is inconsistent, but everything is moving slowly and does not make us forget Lissouba and some others. Forward leaps are required, not just jogging along, for history to agree to forget the price paid for certain items of progress. The price everyone is paying every day in Brazza, which is the freedom to be, to go, to live as one wishes, to organize. The burial of unionism is in every way too high a price. Labor unions are the life and the voice of the grass roots.

The Horn of Africa. A current joke among "Yoteh" aficionados is to exclaim when one of the partners has advanced a decisive piece, "When you have this horn planted in your backside it's hard to sit down."

This "horn" of Africa, which concerns Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, plus all the countries through which the Strait of Ormuz is an umbilical cord from Iran and the whole Indian Ocean, may be going to keep up from sleeping.

Because Syad Barre has an old dream, an obsession on which he has already wagered the destiny of Somalia and which he is ready to hand over as soon as he has the money and the weapons. He has the money, he has the weapons--from America, naturally, on the pretext that the oil route is threatened. Oh, those American strategists, crude, silly men, rude rednecks who lead the Carter choirboys around by the nose.

Who is threatening the oil route? In truth, no one is. Only the USSR and the United States are face to face. At the level of power they both have attained, both are very attentive to where they put their feet, and for the USSR there is no question of cutting off the West's supply. But in the U.S. the machine that produces arms and weapons when it is blocked from producing refrigerators and washing machines is operating under tension.

China is pushing for action, because it is absolutely imperative for China that the two great powers have a go at each other and China finally gets a chance to deploy its long-term strategy.

Peace, then? War? As long as the great powers do not see defeat written somewhere they will continue their pressure with the insane assurance of any power against circumstances and time. They may stop in time, but someone is going to pay heavily, and that will inevitably be the Somalian people.

Ivory Coast. Houphouet-Boigny is conducting his prosperity crusade softly, but with a burst of angry indignation when he feels betrayed. At such times he bangs on the table and overturns the game. He did it once in recent years, spectacularly; he did it again several weeks ago by brutally removing his electoral protection from those who had learned to count more on him than on their own virtues. He has just sharply rebuked those in control of the Western markets who cynically play on the drop in tropical products, the better to ruin and domesticate the third world. "Egotists!" he hurled at them, announcing that he would hold the cocoa front to the end.

Egypt. When a policy fails it is changed, even if its protagonists have to leave the scene, temporarily or for good. This is the law in a democracy. But are we in a democracy in the land of the Pharaohs? Sadat has failed, lamentably because of a gang leader who is beyond rehabilitation, Begin. And here he is, like a defeathered rooster persisting in vainly scratching the dirt to encourage his hens to peck away at an absent grain. If this were a democracy, the people would carry him quite gently to a retirement home for old gullible fools. It would be time for Egypt to re-enlist the Arab nation. But does the "Arab nation" exist? To see the fireworks that are being prepared on three or four intra-Arab borders, it doesn't look like it.

Ethiopia. In accordance with the famous well-known inviolability, Ethiopia has just seen its rights to Ogaden validated. Will Somalia be satisfied with that? And why would it obey when elsewhere Morocco is rejecting the inviolability, crossing swords with the Polisario in the Western Sahara? Which goes to show that the right in this century still boils down to a matter of seizing it and hanging onto it.

Gabon. Gabon's image, as perceived by the other African countries is that of a country whose borders are bristling. Suspicious customs officers and policemen go over passports and other documents with a fine-tooth comb, closing the gate on the slightest pretext. Actually, a defend-Gabon-at-any-price-against-foreign-predators mentality has developed, the predator always being the black brother.

Now, it is true that Gabon lacks men. One has only to glance at the streets: it lacks bootblacks; it lacks saleswomen with displays. No doubt it is not indispensable for our societies to serve their apprenticeship to the levels of mediocrity, if a society's means and its system of training have enabled it to enter in one fell swoop a higher level of services and consumption. Indeed! Except for 100 families and the technical assistants, no one really has the means to pay for supplies and services. In fact entry should be allowed for more farmers and small trades and small services should be allowed to flourish in the hands of foreign dioulas [translation unknown] and mandingues [translation unknown] who have learned from long experience. That is how the United States was made, by boldly absorbing anyone and everyone. That is how Brazil swiftly became a superempire. We are not proposing that American genocide of its first occupants would have been a good idea (in Gabon, moreover, there are almost none), nor do we suggest looking down on the natives the way Brazil looks down on its Indians and blacks, but is disciplined and harmonious integration possible? At the moment, in any case, there reigns at all levels suspicion of the "profiteering" brothers whom they have nevertheless been forced by circumstances to welcome.

Ghana. Rawlings is not dead, not dead at all. He has made for himself a noisy and hopeful political following, mostly young people, who aspire only to his return to power. But the captain of the air force no longer wears a uniform and so is no longer able to decree the law by force. What will happen? The electoral procedure? This is more than a possibility, if he has enough breath left to wait. In the present state of mind, it is out of the question for this "outsider" without a party to be refused the right to create a new party; if that happened, rioting would break out all by itself. In the meantime Jerry Rawlings, the innocent with a million children, is doing his training in politics. Does he have time to learn?

Gambia. The microstate. Who believes it is possible for Gambia to run itself, with a chief of state, a cabinet, a chamber of representatives, diplomats? The idea is barely more sensible for more extensive and richer countries. Africa's insane gamble--to bring to life 56 state apparatuses--is shown here in its most visible form. Fifty-six states formed, plus their oppositions, latent or explicit, clandestine or overt.

In Gambia, where they are dealing with a democracy, there is an opposition being conducted against the POP [expansion unknown], the party in power, by the Revolutionary Socialist Party, led by the brilliant Dr G.L. Georges.

There is also a parliamentary opposition party, but this "His Majesty's Opposition" is not very convincing on African land. It has too much the air of what it is, a kind of shadow behind the government.

While the Georges Party writes slogans on the walls, popular meetings of denunciation are held. In truth, inasmuch as Georges' party has not proposed merging Gambia with Senegal, it is hard to see what it has to offer, other than the present kind of gamble on smuggling and tourism. But Dr Georges has a large charger, the same one that is prancing from the borders of the Sahara to Mr Betha's borders: corruption.



And he is no longer Mr Georges, an attorney in a suit; he is, by the force of circumstances, Dr Georges against the dragon.

Guinea-Bissau. The war will not take place. Neither the oil war with Guinea-Conakry nor the wars predicted by the prophets of doom--the war of secession between Bissau and Cape Verde, the civil war between half-castes and blacks. The cultural and structural heritage of Cabral is still solidly holding the whole thing together.

Liberia. Sergeant Doe, who is in favor of marrying the suffering people to the government, has just received a piece of very bad news: Liberia's iron is finished. There are still a few traces here and there, but Nimba's 70-percent-content iron is exhausted. Thirty years of searching for it in the Liberian hills, it is all over. By way of forest, the good people are going to be left with a landscape of lunar hills, of "seas of desolation." And as if that were not enough, rubber is plummeting, like the neighbor Houphouet-Boigny's cocoa, like Senegal's peanuts, like all the tropical foodstuffs watched over by sunburned men. And since, according to the proverb, trouble always comes in threes, Liberia having no currency except the dollar, the devaluation of the American currency has hit it headlong, causing it to lose one third of its liquid assets in importing merchandise. The innocents get the scraps. Generous America has just granted Liberia, with many admonitions as to the wisdom of it, a loan of \$11,500,000. Eleven million, that is as much as each ore tanker was carrying in its hold on its departure from the Bong Mine wharf. The West is unfeeling.

An English-speaking magazine has just published a photo of Sergeant Doe embracing Mme Tolbert, whom he made a widow. The European immediately rolls his eyes upwards. In the name of a certain logic. The cause is what is missing from their humanism, the bearers of a logic more profound, underground, vital, the unique truth, the truth that knits together the survivors of massacres. Because they are still being threatened and therefore are not free to let their hatred go. In the logic of the old tribal society, the murderer was embracing the widow in order to give her family a protector.

Morocco. Morocco is claiming victory, to put itself on the "right" side of the world, which is not the side the heart is on. For our part, we confess we have never paid any attention to the historic record of the Western Sahara. After all, if we had to go back to the Duke of Aquitaine, or more simply still to Napoleon, the entire map of Europe would have to be redone in the name of certain legitimacies. And why not give Alsace and Lorraine back to Germany? What seemed to us an affront to the entire world was to have negotiated with Spain, even while remaining a member of the OAU, a treaty that rendered null and void the unanimous resolution of the OAU members on the inherited borders. And then to have disguised under the pious masquerade of a country march the entry of tanks and cannons into the desert.

Naturally, it might have been foreseen that the POLISARIO would lose. The absurd--but sadly so for man--nature of the situation is that the POLISARIO is losing in the field at the very moment when it seemed to have a diplomatic victory within arm's reach. The good intentions are foiled by the facts and in the third world what remains to be done, since it is such a disparate mosaic of weightless cells, will establish a new defeat in the Western Sahara.

Senegal. Senegal sets an example of a country that is capable of changing within its own structures without imperiling the social whole. It has evolved from mono-partism to multipartism without making big waves, it has taken in stride the passing

from a regime of more-or-less closely watched freedom of expression to one of acceptance of verbal release, without subsequent gathering of clouds and tornados. The administration makes its mea culpa over certain economic options without any need, for all that, to sacrifice scapegoats on public altars. The principle of socialistic option is not being challenged, although in practice this must be, if not a sharp check, at least a regime of carefully-watched experimentation.

On its side the private sector, which the situation would seem to favor, is not without worries. It is well realized in that sector that there is no question of returning to "papa's" privatization, a kind of regime of companies with more-or-less monopolistic charters. What face will the future take on under these conditions? Is Africa ripe for free enterprise, that is to say for the game--and no more than that--of the laws of the marketplace? State-owned markets, for example, or even the distribution of quotas or currency, require that the cards be laid down, the hands kept beneath the table. Otherwise there could be no question of free exploitation under the pretext of free enterprise. The two watchwords remain: control and returns on the profits, the logical corollary being reinvestment, but this will be done quite naturally as the national operators increase.

8946

CSO: 4400



## AFRICA 'IN DISTRESS' OVER FOOD

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2404, 2432

[Text]

AFRICA'S food problems were emphasised last week when the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr. Edem Kodjo, called at the headquarters in Rome of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations. Africa is in distress and in need of emergency assistance, he said.

"At the end of this year, as we enter the third decade of our independence, times are so hard for the African continent, the socio-economic situation is so fragile, that its future remains an enigma," Mr. Kodjo said. The first two development decades have done little to improve the situation of the African people in the field of agriculture and food production, he said. The past 20 years have witnessed a gradual erosion of African agriculture resulting in a catastrophic food situation.

The FAO Director-General, Mr. Edouard Saouma, in his reply, assured Mr. Kodjo "that Africa had always been and would remain at the core of FAO's preoccupations." He went on: "As I did in September by convening a meeting of potential donors, I will attempt to mobilise even further the international community in favour of a massive assistance programme for this continent in the spirit of the recent resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations."

In its efforts directed towards Africa, the FAO Director-General said he knew that he could count on the OAU and added: "As political expression 'par excellence' of the African continent, it appears to us a natural partner in the fight against hunger, a fight just as political as it is technical and economic."

According to the OAU Secretary-General, "one of the principal causes of the drama afflicting the primary sector in Africa resulted from a wrong conception of the development policy, a development policy which had failed to integrate agricultural development into the overall strategy of the economic development of the African countries." It was fortunate that the Lagos Plan of Action, drafted with the assistance of FAO, "promotes an endogenous and Africa-oriented development by integrating all the African economics." It also had the advantage of "integrating the African farmer into the true development process."

The OAU Secretary-General paid tribute to "the constant efforts of FAO in America and to its multiple activities. This close co-operation was to crystallise itself by a co-operation agreement in all fields between OAU and FAO," with the establishment of the tripartite FAO/WHO/OAU Commission on Food and Nutrition in Africa. It was in this framework that the OAU wishes the establishment of another joint commission for an inter-African programme against drought, desertification and other natural calamities.

## Food Warning

The Director-General of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation told a meeting of FAO's council in Rome that next year's expected world food shortage would hit African countries particularly hard. "We are faced next year with a truly alarming position in Africa and

another potential world food crisis," Mr. Saouma said. "The average African now has 10 per cent less to eat than 10 years ago. We can speak of a veritable African food crisis which will last for some time." An FAO report has forecast an increase in African food production next year of 2 per cent and a population increase of 3 per cent.

He said world population growth and an increasing refugee problem were partly to blame for the shortage.

"There are 80m. more mouths to feed this year," Dr. Saouma added. "There will be 2,000m. more by the end of the century and most of them will be in poor countries."

Mr. Saouma said. "There are now about 9m. refugees in the world, and in Somalia alone about 1.5m. refugees have been added to a population of only about 4m."

### Grain Storage

Individual nations should create their own grain reserves to prevent food shortages and dramatic increases in world grain prices, according to a study by the Economic Policy Council, an independent American non-profit organisation.

The study recommended that developing nations in particular make a commitment to a grain reserves policy of establishing stocks and developing storage facilities. It proposed that organisations provide aid for developing nations to build grain stocks.

CSO: 4420

CAMEROON FACES BURDEN OF PROVIDING FOR CHADIAN REFUGEES

Dakar AFRICA in French Nov 80 pp 20-21

[Article by Henri Bandolo: "Cameroon and Its Chadians"]

[Text] On two different occasions within the space of less than a month, the Cameroonian Government was forced to address protests to the Chadian authorities, protests which, although they were courteous, were no less vigorous.

The protests stemmed from disturbing incidents considered to be a serious threat to the safety of the people in the little Cameroonian town of Kousseri in the extreme northern region of the country, separated from the Chadian capital only by a river, the Logone. Since March, 200,000 Chadians fleeing the inferno of Ndjamenas have sought refuge in the town. While Kousseri now remains the closest and most easily accessible asylum for the many hapless victims of the fratricidal war in Chad, it is no longer necessarily the safest refuge. Because of their proximity to the field of battle, the people in this part of Cameroon are not only subjected to the constant rumble of gunfire from the fighting on the other side of the river, making their nights increasingly unbearable. They are no longer safe from stray bullets either.

On 22 September, shells fired from the Chadian capital fell on the Kousseri hospital, where the wounded arrive in waves. The incident caused four deaths and gave rise to the first protest by the Cameroonian Government addressed to the leaders of the different warring factions in Chad.

First Warning

Actually, bullets fired from Ndjamenas and shells frequently find their way into Cameroon since the resumption of hostilities, sometimes causing quite serious wounds. However, Cameroonian authorities, anxious not to poison the situation, had always tried to attribute these incidents to the quite comprehensible nervousness of the Chadian participants, who are no longer responsible for just one such mistake. For the first time, human lives have been lost and the Cameroonian authorities, deeming that this was a dangerous turning point for the safety of people living on the border, issued their first warning to the different Chadian leaders. The shells that fell on the Kousseri hospital may in fact have been the result of a deliberate act, especially since the wounded being cared for belong to the different Chadian rival factions which could as a result have been led to an abusive interpretation of their right of pursuit, thereby bringing their quarrels onto Cameroonian soil.

What is even worse, the Air Force was involved in the battle for Ndjamena and an unidentified aircraft violated Cameroonian air space, giving rise to another protest by Cameroonian authorities. In deploring this new incident and while reiterating its appeals for national reconciliation in Chad, the Cameroonian Government informed President Goukouni Oueddei in substance that it intended to take measures to guarantee the security of its territory, its borders and its people. The more precise tone of this second warning was noted by observers aware of the great reserve of the Cameroonian chief of state, who is not in the habit of using threats in relations with his neighbors. Nor have occasions been lacking in recent years, when President Ahidjo had serious reasons to manifest his impatience militarily in the face of what might have appeared to be provocations. But warmongering is definitely not his greatest fault! However, from there to allowing Cameroon's soil and air space to be turned into a theater of operations for a war foreign to the Cameroonian people is like the Rubicon and the Cameroonian authorities are having none of it.

#### Growing Irritation

These protests, which are undoubtedly the first of their type which the Yaounde Government has addressed officially and publicly to another African country, express quite well the growing irritation overtaking the Cameroonians since they have had the difficult experience of this second war on their borders, the first having been the one in Nigeria. While in the previous case, the Cameroonian Government did -- while remaining outside the conflict itself -- give its moral support to the central government in Lagos in order to safeguard the national integrity of Nigeria against a breakup when threatened by the secession attempt of its eastern province, the conditions are much more complex in Chad.

Chad is also threatened with a split. The different feuding factions nevertheless continue to proclaim their attachment to the territorial integrity of the country and the idea of secession does not seem to have made any headway or gained any backers. It is more precisely the conquest of power that is at stake. There is here no particularly elevated subject for debate that would justify the Cameroonian Government's defense of any ideas other than those founded on national reconciliation and peace. Therefore, while associating itself with the efforts, Cameroon is careful to refrain from any acts or even opinions that might give rise to an interpretation or use in an affair in which the different protagonists seek only signs of support. The Cameroonians have therefore opted for noninterference, neutrality and solidarity with regard to all the Chadian people, who are living through the painful conflicts of civil war.

And yet, this neutrality of the Cameroonian Government has brought it more than praises, even if President Goukouni Oueddei, when in Yaounde, was anxious to express his gratitude to the Cameroonians for the humanitarian aid given to the victims of the war and their contribution to peace efforts. Recriminations are not lacking, beginning with those of the leaders of the different rival factions in Chad, for in order to mark their impartiality, the Cameroonian authorities treat the wounded from all sides involved in the conflict without discrimination and take in all those seeking asylum without distinctions as to their allegiances. Any faction wishing to have its men benefit from preferential treatment will naturally be irritated over this neutrality that helps everyone, making the chances of all adversaries equal. One may well think that it is not always to Hissein Habre's



liking to learn that President Ahidjo received Goukouni Oueddei, who is probably not particularly pleased either that his rival should find similar treatment from the Cameroonian Government. However, Hisssein Habre's stays in Yaounde are surrounded by an official discretion that is quite understandable, inasmuch as President Ahidjo's government joined in the Lagos accords making Goukouni Oueddei the president of the National Union Government of Chad. Consequently, it is the latter who receives the honors of protocol, albeit very reserved.

The Cameroonian Government's position is even more difficult and requires even greater subtlety when it is a matter of arranging passage through its territory for spokesmen from the different Chadian factions traveling abroad to plead their case -- to negotiate arms shipments, for example. The fact is that the closest and safest airfield for the Chadian leaders is in Cameroonian territory. It is the best way out. While Cameroonian authorities can prevent the weapons acquired from passing through their territory, how on the other hand can they oppose the forced passage of those who go to negotiate those weapons supplies?

#### Kousseri: Excess

But it is in the small spot of Kousseri that the Cameroonians are paying most dearly for their neutrality and humanity. Until March, Kousseri was a peaceful small town of 10,000 inhabitants. However, located right across from Ndjamea, it has seen its population inflated to excess. It was thought that calm would return to the Chadian capital rather rapidly, limiting the exodus of its people to the Cameroonian shore to reasonable numbers. The earliest arrivals were able to find lodging with residents without posing too many problems for them, but as the fighting in Ndjamea increased in intensity, Kousseri began to swell, becoming one of the most heavily populated cities in Cameroon within the space of just a few months.

The Chadian refugees now number over 200,000. Some came with nothing, only managing to save their skins and bring their families, wives and children with them. Others brought a few pans -- but nothing in them. Every day they are followed by the many wounded, either soldiers or innocent victims.

Caught short but determined to help, the Cameroonian Government organized aid, housing refugees and the wounded in makeshift shelters and asking all the people to join in a great national solidarity effort. The funds gathered had to stretch for care, food and shelter, but soon proved to be woefully inadequate. Despite the strictness of Cameroonian authorities in the distribution of food and medicine, a situation fostering all kinds of trafficking was bound to develop inasmuch as human misfortune breeds black marketing and illicit prices and poisons the relations of an increasingly difficult co-existence. Obviously, the situation is still far from that seen in Lebanon, but while the Cameroonian people continue to demonstrate remarkable calm, the increase in incidents such as those causing the Yaounde Government to protest to Chadian authorities can only intensify tension in Cameroon, where the people are already bearing the burden of the human and material by-products of war.

And yet, international opinion knows little, if anything, about the considerable sacrifices made by Cameroon to provide its 200,000 Chadian refugees with the indispensable basics, especially since the help expected from other countries does not come. It is true that the Cameroonian authorities oppose using publicity, for it



is a tradition in that country not to make too much of an ado over a good deed so as to protect the pride of the beneficiary. Furthermore, being very constant, Cameroon's aid to the Chadian refugees is not manifested by ostentatious acts which spotty, sporadic action seems to need. And yet, it constitutes the major portion of the aid being provided. Other countries and charitable organizations are participating in the assistance but their ranks are unfortunately sometimes infiltrated by "special envoys" with missions not always humanitarian. In other words, the Cameroonians have their hands full with the Chadians.

11,464  
CSO: 4400

JOINT EQUATORIAL GUINEAN-CAMEROONIAN COMMISSION MEETING

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 4 Nov 80 p 5

[Report: "Equatorial Guinea-Cameroon: "Meeting of the Big Mixed Commission"]

[Text] Yaounde (AFP). The objective of the big Cameroonian-Equatorial-Guinean Mixed Commission, which began its proceedings in Yaounde yesterday morning, is to redynamize cooperation between the two countries.

The big mixed commission, whose purpose is to update the existing economic, technical and commercial operation agreements, will also study the possibilities for the drafting of new agreements in the areas of culture, agriculture, live-stock breeding, forestry and fishing.

Experts from both countries will study problems related to borders, mixed marriages, nationality, and back payments for postal and telecommunications services.

The Equatorial-Guinean delegation, numbering 22 experts, is headed by Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president of the republic and minister of external affairs. The 37-members strong Cameroonian delegation is headed by Paul Dongsop, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs.

5157

CSO: 4400

## MORE AUSTERITY IN FRANC ZONE PREDICTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2423, 2424

[Text]

THE ECONOMIC and financial situation of the member states of the Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine (Senegal, Togo, Benin, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger), took a turn for the worse at the beginning of the year, according to the central issuing bank, La Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. As the end of the year approaches, there is little sign of improvement with the exception of one or two sectors.

Deterioration in terms of trade and drought in certain member states have been largely responsible for the bad circumstances of the economies. The likelihood of further austerity among all the member states was confirmed at the end of September when the President of UMOA Ministerial Council told the Economic and Finance Ministers of the franc zone that budgets would be restricted next year and that in monetary policy stabilisation and the improvement of the reserves in financial institutions would be the priorities. It is a measure of the seriousness with which the ministers take the present crisis that even within the fairly restrictive conditions imposed by the franc zone on members' monetary policies ministers should be considering a further reduction in the money supply while trying to balance this with the need to finance development projects.

The combined effect of a sudden rise in oil prices with the drop in the price of principal agricultural exports of UMOA member states (coffee, cocoa, groundnuts and cotton) has been crippling. Cocoa prices dropped 30 per cent between June 1979 and June 1980. The decline in price has also affected uranium, and thus reduced Niger's plans.

Actual production varied wildly according to the commodity. Cocoa and cotton rose respectively 12 and 11 per cent. Coffee, however, fell by 15 per cent and groundnut production plummeted by 46 per cent (Senegal, which used to average around 1m. tonnes annually has in the last three seasons produced 441,700 tonnes, 781,700 tonnes and 422,500 tonnes).

The BCEAO analysis of each product's performance is revealing. While cocoa benefited from favourable climatic conditions a rise in producer prices, notably in Ivory Coast, and the flowering of new plantings, coffee production was held back by the age of many trees and their susceptibility to the slightest climatic change. In spite of the overall improvement in cotton production, the Bank thinks that it would have been an even better performance were it not for the drought in the Sahelian regions. Senegalese production fell by 32 per cent, to 25,000 tonnes, while in Benin it rose from 18,700 tonnes to 26,000 tonnes.

The drop in groundnut production was the highest in 20 years. The drought notwithstanding, BCEAO attributes a great deal of importance to the disaffection of farmers who would prefer to cultivate something which will guarantee them a more substantial revenue. This is particularly true of Senegal where the groundnut basin is becoming over-cultivated and returns for groundnuts are declining.

Timber exports have fallen throughout the region, and especially in Ivory Coast, mainly as a result of government awareness of the potentially disastrous consequences that the reduction of forests could have on

the ecological system. The present attempts at afforestation have been disappointing and the rate will have to be increased.

The effects of the latest drought on livestock have yet to emerge clearly. It is certain, though, that it will prove a serious setback for the Sahel where the levels of livestock population were just beginning to reach those of 1972, when they were decimated by the previous big drought.

The one brighter spot is the mining sector. Both in Senegal and Togo phosphate production increased. In Ivory Coast the prospects of oil production in the very near future promise to make the country self-sufficient in oil within the decade at the latest.

Overall, industrial production has increased, with Ivory Coast showing some particularly encouraging figures. The indicators for industrial activity in the first quarter of 1980 rose by 24 per cent in comparison with the same time a year before. Once again, Senegal, reflecting the dependence of its industrial base on the groundnut crop, was seriously affected by the drop in groundnuts delivered to local processing plants. A source of considerable concern, given the importance of cotton production to so many of the economies, has been the difficulty in the textile industry. Protectionism in industrial economies, especially in Europe, and massive imports of textile (often illegally) provide stiff competition to local products and have compromised an otherwise hopeful sector. In Ivory Coast and in Togo, two important cotton processors have closed down.

It is a feature to most West African states this year, and not just the UMOA members, that inflation has risen again. BCEAO attributes the cause of readjustments in prices and to the scarcity of food on the markets. In January this year, Togo, Senegal and Benin raised their minimum wage.

The contraction of foreign aid, and in particular of public aid, has led to some important restructuring in budgetary finances. State participation in financing has risen from 29.8 per cent to 33.7 per cent in Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta. The external contribution to budgetary receipts

has fallen from to only 36 per cent. This has resulted in increased dependence on the BCEAO. An equally disturbing consequence has been the fact that UMOA states have now become debtors to monetary institutions. In April the debt stood at 30bn. CFA francs whereas a year before they had a credit balance of 90bn. CFA francs. All the states have suffered the effect of Senegal and Ivory Coast, the two principal contributors to BCEAO reserves, having to draw large sums simultaneously has placed unusual pressure on the bank, and has caused states to have direct recourse to Paris.

Another feature of UMOA states' debts has been the rise in importance of private creditors. Whereas in 1972, official capital loans took up 56.5 per cent of UMOA's external debt, by 1978 the proportion had dropped to 35.3 per cent of all debts contracted by the UMOA. This growing dependence on private foreign finance explains the increase in the debt service.

By the end of 1977 debts of 299.4bn. CFA francs had been contracted with private banks, at commercial rates. This represented 68.5 per cent of total debts to the private sector. This meant a debt service of 99.8bn. CFA francs in 1978 for the UMOA states; that is, 80.6 per cent of all debt charges assumed until then. In view of this pressure, in 1978 the government tried to reduce their dependence on foreign private banking. In the primary sector of the economies, the balance of payments were all unfavourable due to the rise in costs of services.

ECONOMIC, BUSINESS NEWS PUBLISHED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2432

[Text] Trade Hunt in West Africa

British Minister of Trade Mr. Cecil Parkinson, is visiting Cameroon and Gabon to try to improve Britain's trade performance in French-speaking West Africa.

He is spending a week in each country, having discussions with senior Government leaders and examining industrial projects. British businessmen with him will try to develop commercial contracts.

The UK share of the Francophone market is less than 5 per cent, while France has more than 40 per cent, reflecting the tight economic links it has maintained since colonial days.

Mr. Parkinson will be hoping to exploit an emerging feeling in French-speaking West Africa that these links are too tight and that imports from a greater diversity of sources would be welcome.

In Cameroon Mr. Parkinson may announce a modest aid package.

In Gabon, a major effort will be made to harden prospects of UK interests winning a £50m. share of the contracts for the Trans-Gabonese Railway (the 1981 Budget allows for £260m. to be spent on the project this year). British contractors are primarily interested in the second phase of the development, which would involve the supply of line and equipment.

Mr. Parkinson will be joined by the team chasing a contract. Its members come from Transmark, the British Rail subsidiary,

Bre-Metro, Taylor Woodrow and Henry Boot Engineering. There will also be a representative of Midland Bank, suggesting that talks have moved already from the technical into the financial stage.

UK exports to Gabon in the first nine months of this year were worth just £5.1m., while those to Cameroon were worth £12.3m. The balance of trade is strongly in the UK's favour in both cases.

Cocoa Prices Still Weak

While the negotiations were going on prices drifted unhappily, when reports came that an agreement seemed possible they improved a little but the Ivory Coast's rejection turned the trend round and early last week December contracts were down to the £880s again.

The news that an Agreement has indeed been reached, with resolution of the situation with the Ivory Coast postponed — possibly until next April — should help the market prices. Incidentally, the Ivory Coast is believed to have sold some 65,000 tonnes of cocoa so far this season. Ghana is estimated to have sold forward something like 110,000 tonnes, obtaining prices during the Geneva negotiations of well over £1,000 a tonne, such sums were not to be quoted in the market until the 1981/82 crop contracts. Nigeria has apparently raised its producer price to N1,300 a tonne which is more than £100 above the FCA floor price, and even above the buffer stock lower intervention price of 110 cents a lb.

Electrical Trade

Fully tropicalised electricity generating sets, designed to withstand arduous site conditions, will be promoted in West Africa during next month's trade mission to Ghana and Nigeria organised by the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce and Industry from January 20 to 31.

The range of Jonlaw generating equipment includes petrol, diesel and multi-fuel engined sets, powered by Lister, Perkins, Rolls-Royce and Petter units, giving outputs from 1.5 kVA to 750 kVA.

Trolley or trailer mounted and static models are included in the range, extending from small sets which can be wheeled to the operating site by one man to various suitable for equipping power stations.

Jonlaw can also supply all associated controls and switchgear, and design and build sets to meet customers' specific requirements.

The company also produces lighting towers, traffic control lighting sets, 200 amp and 400 amp welding sets and a series of centrifugal pumps for civil engineering, irrigation and other applications.

● Valmic Engineers, who specialise in static and mobile electricity generating sets in tropicalised versions and mobile floodlighting towers, will be making their first visit to Nigeria and Ghana with the Leicester mission.



BRIEFS

**ZAMBIA-ZAIRE TRADE**--Zaire is the largest buyer of Zambian goods in East and Central Africa, according to statistics from the Department of Foreign Trade. ZAMEXPORT NEWS, the department's newsletter, says in its latest issue that in 1977, the latest year on record, Zaire bought goods worth K4.5 million. The second buyer of Zambian goods was Kenya with goods worth K3.5 million. But Kenya is the largest exporter of goods to Zambia, having sold goods worth K7.3 million in the year under review. Exports to Tanzania were K2.6 million while imports were K1.7 million. According to the statistics, exports to Malawi show a decline over an eight-year period from 1970, while Zambian imports from that country are rising. Trade with Botswana shows the same trend. Zambia's trade with Uganda is negligible and one-sided. Zambia exported goods worth K40,000 to Uganda in 1977 while there were no imports from that country. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL TRADE UNION BOARD WARNS WORKERS AGAINST SUBVERSIVE TENDENCIES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Press release from the special meeting of the National Union Council of the UNSTB [National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin]: "The Beninese Working Class Must Remain Vigilant to Foil the Subversive Maneuvers of the Enemies of the Revolution"]

[Text] The National Union Council of the National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin (UNSTB) met in special session on Tuesday 11 November 1980 at the Cotonou Labor Exchange to discuss the following agenda:

- (1) analysis of the national union situation,
- (2) report on the grassroots congress,
- (3) preparation for the celebration of 30 November 1980,
- (4) miscellaneous items.

On the first point, the Council noted that the revolutionary struggle of the valiant and industrious people of Benin under the leadership of its vanguard, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin [PRPB] led by our great comrade in the struggle President Mathieu Kerekou, is advancing despite the international context, which is marked by the effects of galloping inflation, the hegemony of the multinational corporations and the repeated attacks of international imperialism on one hand, and, on the other, the national context, which is marked by the development of direct or surreptitious assaults by opportunistic forces at all levels.

The UNSTB remains faithful to its historic statement of purpose of 17 April 1975 in its social practice under the Beninese revolution and, to the dismay of the opportunists infiltrating the party and its mass organizations, has continued to increase its moral and political credit with the valiant and industrious Beninese people. This explains the important and far-seeing decision of the 8th session of the 2nd Central Committee of the PRPB, which recognizes the UNSTB as a great and important mass organization in the service of the people and their revolution.

Hence the great mass of workers of Benin organized under the UNSTB have launched themselves with revolutionary optimism and enthusiasm into the diligent and conscientious performance of the tasks of the revolution assigned to us by our vanguard party, the PRPB, thus blocking the sordid gambit of opportunistic politicians who have vainly attempted to substitute Committees for the Defense of the Revolution for the unions and then to divide the Beninese working class by pitting unions and Committees for the Defense of the Revolution against each other.

The mischievous and surreptitious political calculations by opportunists of the right and left have been dealt a resounding defeat especially because the UNSTB, enlightened by the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism that guide our vanguard party, has headed off the provocation and preserved the union and solidarity of the Beninese working class, considering the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] militants as workers also engaged in the revolutionary process taking place in this country since 26 October 1972.

The success of the first regular national congress of our vanguard party, the PRPB, has brought great encouragement and hope to the Beninese working class for the future development of the revolutionary process.

But that was reckoned without the eternal opportunists of the right and the left who, in their obstinate lust for personal power, began after the party congress to develop their secret opposition to sincere unity and militant and constructive self-criticism.

The Beninese working class was the first to recognize the pernicious and reactionary actions of the pseudo-revolutionary sectarians whose diabolical objective was to break up our single central union once they had failed to take over its leadership, flouting all principles of union democracy. Among these pernicious actions were:

- the outright confiscation of the leadership of some unions hastily refurbished for the needs of the "cause" after they had been let lie dormant for several years;

- the piratical creation of unions in education, the last of which recently appeared in elementary education.

Against all these actions intended to endanger the unity of the working class, the National Union Council of the UNSTB makes a vibrant and militant appeal to the whole working class of our country to redouble its vigilance for our vanguard party, the PRPB, and to mobilize as one man to bar the way to opportunists, schismatics, sectarians and the power-hungry, who have already done only too much harm to the Beninese people in its courageous struggle for true independence, democracy, and social progress.

At a time when all the structures of our single central union, the UNSTB, are outdoing one another in revolutionary ardor and enthusiasm in preparing our first regular congress, it is an imperative duty for each worker in the federations, the grassroots unions, the province and district union federations, and the business union committees to raise their class consciousness and sharpen their revolutionary combativeness to break at any moment the maneuvers, intrigues, and undertakings of the gravediggers of our democratic and people's revolution.

In taking up the second point, the council noted with satisfaction that pursuant to the decisions of the union council in its memo of March 1980 almost all the grassroots unions have held their congresses. The union federation congresses are presently in progress.

Also concerning preparations for the UNSTB congress, a plan for federation congresses has been approved and steps taken for its complete implementation.

In considering the point relative to preparations for the national celebration of 30 November, the Council appeals for the general mobilization of workers to participate

massively in the various demonstrations and to insure the complete success of this celebration.

Ending its session, the Council adopted a declaration on the political and union situation in our country.

Ready for the revolution.

The struggle continues.

8782

CSO: 4400



# CHINESE DONATE EQUIPMENT TO COOPERATIVE FARM WORKERS

Cotonou DIUZU in French 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by P. Gnanvi: "A Large Shipment of Agricultural Equipment to the Koussin-Lele Cooperative Workers"]

[Text] The rice-growing cooperative of Koussin-Lele, which is situated in the rural district of Cove, in Zou province, received a large shipment of agricultural equipment last Thursday as a gift from the People's Republic of China. Present at the occasion were his excellency the ambassador from the People's Republic of China and political and administrative authorities of Zou province. The presentation ceremony was presided over by comrade Edouard Zodehougan, minister of Intermediate General, Technical, and Professional Education and acting minister of Rural Development and Cooperative Action. Several speeches were given at this solemn ceremony.

First off, the cooperative workers' representative, comrade Ganye Faustin said that the Koussin-Lele cooperative started its work with only a 20-member team on an area of 10 hectares as an experiment under the direction of Chinese technicians.

The cooperative's development, he said, has met with great success and now has 115 members growing rice, cotton, and peanuts. He also stated that the Koussin-Lele cooperative workers were firmly devoted to literacy, the better to run the cooperative and to free themselves totally and completely from obscurantism and the shameless exploitation of man by man. Finally, on behalf of his comrades, comrade Ganye warmly thanked the Chinese, who have continually helped them in performing their daily tasks.

After the cooperative's spokesman came comrade Zine Maco Boni, general secretary of Zou province, who said that this solemn presentation of a large shipment of agricultural equipment to the good farmers of Koussin-Lele cooperative is an act very much appreciated by all, one that meets the concerns of the political and administrative authorities of the province for the development of the cooperative movement in the countryside.

He also remarked that the formation of farmers' cooperatives is presently the primary concern of the political and administrative officials of Zou province. He also said that this kind of farmers' organization in the countryside, which is intended eventually to collectivize the ownership of the means of production, fits into the process of building the new socialist society.

His excellency, the Chinese ambassador to Benin, comrade Chang Chun Hua, recalled that in 1973, the Chinese agro-technical mission in Cote d'Ivoire worked in close cooperation with the farmers to build this farm in the brush and that since it was built it has yielded very good harvests. Comrade Chang Chun Hua observed that the Koussin-Lele cooperative is a success by any standards. It is the crowning glory of efforts made by Chinese and Beninese technicians.

Comrade Chang Chun Hua spoke of the equipment being donated, saying that the Chinese government is making available to the Koussin-Lele farm a shipment of agricultural equipment comprised of tractors, water pumps, small farming tools, and spare parts, the total cost being 6 million francs CFA [African Financial Community]. He added, "It is, of course, a very modest gift, but it is nonetheless the expression of our wish to see the cooperative succeed in constantly increasing its production and in ever more rapidly improving the living standards of its members." He added that this farm, which is the flower of friendship cultivated and maintained by our two peoples, will bloom ever more brightly in the future.

After various speeches, comrade Zodehougan indicated that the ceremony was doubly important because it equips the Koussin-Lele experimental agricultural cooperative with a minimum of materiel and assures it greater productivity.

This is a chance for us, he explained, to place special emphasis once more on the quality of the cooperation that is taking place between the Chinese and Beninese peoples and on the ties of militant solidarity uniting our two countries in mutual respect and sovereignty.

The minister observed that the equipment received today by the Koussin-Lele cooperative workers is a new sign of the attention being paid all the Beninese people by the leaders of the PRC in aiding development in all areas and in consolidating our great Revolutionary Movement of National Liberation.

In the name of our vanguard party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and on behalf of Beninese cooperative workers in general and those of Koussin-Lele in particular, comrade Zodehougan sincerely thanked the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party, and the Chinese government for the concern they have always shown the militant people of Benin in their implacable struggle against the forces of domination and exploitation of man by man.

The minister concluded by asking the Koussin-Lele cooperative workers to continue organizing the cooperative by accepting a collectivization consistent with their means of production.

8782

CSO: 4400

## BENIN

### BRIEFS

CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS BENIN--As a gesture of friendship and cooperation between the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC) a delegation of the CPC led by comrade Carrido Roberto has been in Benin since last Tuesday. In a short press interview at the ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the delegation chief noted that his visit to the People's Republic of Benin will enable our two parties (the CPC and the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin) to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation that unite them and to exchange information. "We will benefit from our stay in the People's Republic of Benin," he continued, "to invite the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin to send a delegation to attend the 2nd congress of the CPC," added comrade Carrido Roberto. Concerning the settlement of the Irak-Iran conflict, a settlement that Cuba has been making concerted efforts to achieve in its role as president of the Non-aligned Movement, the Cuban delegation chief observed that the mediation commission established for this purpose has not yet made public the results of its work. [Text] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 8] 8782

CSO: 4400

# HABRE CUT OFF FROM HIS SUPPLY BASES

Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Nov 80 p 16

[Report: "The Chief of State Guerrillas Claim to Have Cut Hissein Habre Off From His Supply Bases"]

[Text] On Friday 14 November a source close to the Provisional National Union Government (GUNT) informed Agence France-Presse by telephone that N'djamena was virtually encircled by the alliance headed by Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT and head of state of the Chad. The same source indicated that the Eastern route which allowed Hissein Habre, leader of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN), who controls a section of the capital, to be resupplied from the outside, was henceforth cut off.

Furthermore, it has been learned in Yaounde, from a source close to the "southern" troops commanded by Col Abdelkader Kamougue of the Armed Forces of the Chad (FAT) that 1,000 "southern" troops have taken positions not far from the Chagoua Bridge on the southern exit of N'djamena, from which they are shelling an area held by the FAN using heavy artillery supplied by Goukouni Oueddei. Also noted in the N'djamena fights is the reappearance of the FAT who had withdrawn far more to the south as a result of murderous confrontations with the FAN last June and July.

Passing through Paris, on Friday Lol Mohamed Choa, former chief of state of the Chad, called upon the chiefs of state of the Organization of African Unity, demanding the convocation of an extraordinary summit conference of the organization "to put an end to the invasion and the occupation of Chad by Libya."

Authorized sources in Paris have denied the existence of a Franco-Libyan agreement which, according to the weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE, may have led, 2 years ago, to a "line dividing spheres of influence (in Chad) approximately following the 14th parallel, stretching from Salal a Biltine passing by Ati." "By virtue of this secret agreement," JEUNE AFRIQUE goes on to say in its latest issue, "Qadhafi was given the green light to act as he wishes above that line. In turn, France is free to move in the southern part of the Chad (....). Strictly speaking, it is not a question of a new colonization of the Chad but of a Franco-Libyan condominium or, if one wishes, of a double protectorate of a federation the northern part of which would be under Libyan control and the southern part under French control."



In Rabat, where he is currently the guest of Mr Mansouri Benali, minister of administrative affairs, asked on the subject of a recent statement by Robert Galley, reasserting French neutrality, Michel Debre stated that the minister of cooperation could have no other position, considering that France had recently withdrawn its forces from that country. Yet, he added, "I was criticized for having wished to keep Chad independent from Libya. From 1969 to 1971 the purpose of our intervention was to maintain a safety area. Today we have withdrawn our troops and we can see the consequences."

In turn, hosting the African press at a dinner, Friday in Paris, Jacques Chirac, said on the subject of Chad: "I do not see what kind of initiative France could assume."

5157

CS01 4400

## REFUGEES DISCUSS CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Yaounde--The populations in the southern part of Chad lack foodstuffs, the civil service's pay is months behind and many of the staff are leaving the country, according to the testimony of refugees from the southern part of Chad who recently arrived in Yaounde.

These refugees, staff members from the southern part of the country, told the AFP yesterday that the inhabitants are destitute, that famine threatens because the grain shortage this year is close to 85,000 tons and that Col Abdelkader Kamougue's Armed Forces of Chad (FAT) "are fleecing the villagers like city dwellers."

One refugee stated that he was without work, and that in spite of everything he had been "forced to pay" 1,000 francs for "the social action fund ticket"--the equivalent of three days' food for a whole family--by the gendarmes who are in control of the population. "The grumbling," he added, "is getting worse and worse."

The refugees from the south emphasize that their region is not in the combat zone, and that 90,000 tons of cotton was picked; but where did that money go, they are asking.

For its part, the newspaper LE BOUCLIER, which is published in Moundou (the capital of the south), said in its latest issue to arrive in Yaounde that "the financial and political leaders are spending money fast. However, a mini-budget of 5,000,000,000 CFA francs has been adopted so the south can run smoothly, independently of Ndjamea, until peace returns."

According to the newspaper the staff members are fleeing into neighboring countries: "Panic makes the intellectual want to run away from suffering."

Criticizing the head of the FAT without naming him, LE BOUCLIER says it believes that "the government in the south is asserting itself more like a military government and that point of view does not succeed in surmounting certain sociopolitical obstacles."

"The policy of neglect being practised in the region," it concludes, "is irritating the great majority of Chadians."

8946

CSO: 4400

## HISSEIN HABRE'S HEADQUARTERS BOMBED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Ndjamen--The Sabangani quarter, where the head of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN), Hissein Habre, resides, was a special target yesterday of the heavy artillery of the partisans of Goukouni Ouedde, the president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT).

While the battles were going on intermittently in Ndjamen, nearly 100 shells, fired from Farcha (northwest of Ndjamen), as well as the neighborhood of the Chagua Bridge (south of the capital), where the Chadian armed forces of Lt Col Kamougue, the vice president of the GUNT, reached the Sabangani quarter, where the home of the head of the FAN, their political headquarters and their radio are located.

Even a small propeller plane intervened against the objectives at the end of the morning yesterday, twice sending up salvos of ten rockets. Early yesterday afternoon firings could be observed from Kousseri, a Cameroonian town on the opposite bank of the Chari River. The bombings had been moved north of the Chadian capital.

On Monday a giant helicopter dropped on the FAN zone of Ndjamen thousands of tracts in French, asserting that Hissein Habre "was at that very moment visiting his leaders in occupied Palestine." However, we were told by a reliable source on Monday evening that Hissein Habre was in Ndjamen.

With regard to the situation in the country's interior, the most contradictory news is circulating in Ndjamen. Radio Chad, which is controlled by the FAN, announced on Monday evening that the Libyan troops had been "routed Sunday at Oum-Chabouba and Kalail" (300 km north of Abeche).

According to the FAP [People's Armed Forces], the city of Abeche, Hissein Habre's main rear base near the Sudanese border, had been evacuated by its FAN fighters, while the FAP was in the immediate neighborhood.

Finally, the council of ministers of the GUNT, which had been meeting since Friday, finished up on Monday after "studying the present situation."

It is predicted in circles close to the GUNT presidency that big decisions should be taken, but the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY, which reflects the government's point of view, has not yet mentioned the nature of those decisions.

# PREMIER GIVES DETAILS ON BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 7, 9

[Article: "The 1981 Budget Brings the Government and the People's National Assembly Face to Face"]

[Excerpts] The government, led by its prime minister, Colonel Louis Sylvain-Goma, presented the 1981 budget to the People's National Assembly at the city hall on 19 November at 1000 hours.

The proposed budget comes to 159,934,380,000 francs CFA [African Financial Community] in both receipts and expenditures. It allows 111,693,040,790 francs for expenses and 48,241,339,000 francs for investment.

As can be seen, the net expense budget shows an increase of 25,680,695,540 francs, or 29.85 percent over the revised 1980 budget, while the investment budget is up from 33,114,000,000 francs in 1980 to 48,241,339,000 francs, or an increase of 15,127,339,210 francs and a rate of increase of 45.68 percent.

On this occasion, the member of the BP [Political Bureau] of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] gave a speech, which we are publishing in its entirety.

"As you know, honorable deputies, the 3rd special congress of the PCT and then the Central Committee [CC] have set directions that will make it possible to throttle the crisis that has almost completely stifled our country. On the basis of these directions the 1980 Complementary Program was drawn up and is now being implemented; in its 5 sessions, the CC recently checked its progress and set the objectives of the 1981 start-up program that I have the honor of submitting to you for your perusal.

"Before outlining it to you, let me report to you first on the partial execution of the present year's budget and the 1980 Complementary Program."

## Budget Surplus

"Since the sudden breakdown in our economic and financial situation, the party and government have been constantly concerned with the nation's economic recovery and public finances.



"To put public finances and the balance of payments back in balance, the government has implemented a stabilization program with the help of the International Monetary Fund [IMF].

"This program has been carried out under good conditions and has made it possible to restore the country's credit with its economic partners, and it has restored a budgetary discipline without which these successes probably could not have been achieved. Indeed, for the first time since 1974 and the second time in 10 years, the budget has shown a surplus.

"For the current year, this august Assembly has adopted an operating budget of 93.9 billion francs, 58.7 billion of which come from petroleum earnings.

"Present receipts total more than 52 billion, or 55.4 percent of the operating budget in a fiscal year that has 6 more months to run.

"This satisfactory state of income gives us hope once again.

"This fortunate trend has made it possible to revise the Complementary Program [COMP] upwards; it was strengthened at budgetary meetings during the year by the firm inclusion of some important projects, namely: asphaltting the Etsouali-Obouya road and starting work on the Moukoulou-Pointe Noire electric line.

"The total cost of the COMP was set at 89,702,775,000 francs. The sources were:

state	33,114,000,000 francs CFA
self-financing	7,000,093,000 "
local banks	3,641,000,000 "
foreign sources	45,483,399,040 "

"On 30 September 1980, some 55 percent of the total was disbursed, for a total of 49,301,000,000 francs. The recipients were:

state	24,196,000,000 francs CFA	or 73 percent of its allocation
self-financing	2,790,000,000 "	49 " "
local banks	761,645,000 "	21 " "
foreign	16,149,929,325 "	35.5 " "

"What should we think of these records?

"On 30 September 1980, local banks contributed 21 percent of planned bank aid. This performance reflects the weakness of most of our state corporations in compiling good bank statements. Thus it was recommended that this gap be filled at the national conference of corporations, which provided each state unit with a recovery plan, thus facilitating the completion of bank dossiers. State enterprises were financed at 40 percent of the rate planned. This is, of course, not a spectacular performance. The government is trying to improve it.

"Contributions from abroad have been unblocked at 35.5 percent. However, this figure conceals very real possibilities for significant improvement in the level of foreign aid between now and the end of the year. Some problems had frozen the unblocking of credits from some friendly countries, but these problems have been substantially solved. Other foreign aid is following plans already made, some parts of which

fall in the period between the end of September and the end of December. This is the case with the realignment of the CFCO [Congo-Ocean Railroad].

"Finally, funds coming from the state have been unblocked at a level of 73 percent. Out of more than 33 billion planned, almost 25 billion have been disbursed. This represents a remarkable level of financial performance never achieved in the past, especially in such a short span of time. We are thus encouraged in our conviction that we can count on ourselves above all."

#### Physical Implementation of the Complementary Program

"In the case of the physical implementation of the COMP, you yourselves, honorable deputies, recently visited some COMP projects, such as the Etsouali-Obouya road and some projects in Brazzaville and environs. These visits and those you traditionally make in your respective localities have enabled you to see for yourselves how the COMP is being carried out.

"The government has attempted to overcome structural difficulties as best it can. Most of its basic sector actions have been started up. Each of you has the results of the survey made on 30 September 1980.

"At the present time, many projects are being done at the rate and in the format prescribed. So it is with the construction of 384 SONACO-SOPROGI [expansion unknown] lodgings in Brazzaville, the construction of the Etsouali-Obouya road, and the construction of the Moukoulou-Pointe Noire electric line. As for this latter project, please note that while the initial COMP version provided only for a study, this line is now actually under construction. Other projects, such as the electrification of Brazzaville, the centennial bridge, the Kouilou region pine and eucalyptus plantations, and the completion of the synthetic fabrics plant are generally being carried out at planned rates.

"True, many difficulties have appeared in some projects that will generally not be significantly complete until next year. This is the case with such projects as the Sangha forest complex, the development of SOCOREM [expansion unknown] mining activity, building water systems in Gamboma, Boundji, Madingo-Kayes, etc.

"However, as the COMP is carried out, the shortages and weaknesses that may be discovered will be gradually corrected.

"Having repeated the facts about the 1980 budget and program, how does the 1981 budget look?

"Our budgetary performance over the last 2 years shows an undeniable recovery of economic activity.

"The expected increase in petroleum production, the rise in the price of crude, and the recovery of timber production will have a positive influence on our public finances."

#### Stressing Investment

"The 1981 budget, which has been drawn up in accordance with CC directives, as the 5th meeting confirmed, stresses investment more than was done in the past and is more concerned with increasing the buying power of the popular masses by:

- abolishing the National Solidarity Fund,
- unblocking advance payments for financing purposes,
- tax relief.

"Put in this general context, the 1981 budget has been set at 159,934,380,000 francs in receipts and expenditures, broken down as follows:

net operating budget: 111,693,040,790 or 69.16 percent of the total

investment budget: 48,241,339,000 or 30.16 " "

#### Increase in the Operating Budget

"The net operating budget shows an increase of 25,680,695,540 francs or 29.85 percent over the revised 1980 budget, while the investment budget goes from 33,114,000,000 francs in 1980 to 48,241,339,000 francs, for an increase of 15,127,339,210 francs at a rate of increase of 45.68 percent.

"The operating budget's resources reflect the economic hypotheses and trends discussed above, with:

--a considerable increase in petroleum income, which accounts for 70.3 percent of the general state budget receipts, as opposed to 62.5 percent in 1980;

--an equally large increase in customs receipts: 37.3 percent;

--a moderate increase in direct and indirect domestic taxes of 9.53 percent, including alleviation of the IRPP [expansion unknown (possibly personal income tax)] and the payback of some direct and indirect taxes to the regions, taxes that have hitherto gone to the national government.

"The resources of the investment budget, which increase from 33,241,000,000 francs to 48,241,339,219 francs, are covered by local receipts at a level of 37,241,339,210 francs, part of which is a 6-billion franc loan from the Central Bank.

"This loan, which is very flexible, is an innovation in the sense that the government proposes to use as much as possible from now on our own monetary resources to finance development rather than use them exclusively to cover current treasury needs.

"The external contribution to the investment budget, which figures out to 11 billion francs or 22.8 percent of the total, involves two loans negotiated entirely with foreign partners.

"Operating expenses [OE] come to 111,693,040,790 francs, distributed as follows:

public debt	28,257,600,000 francs or 25.29 percent of 1981 OE (42.6 pct in 1980)
materials	12,708,555,000 " 11.37 " 9.1 "
common expenses	5,177,955,790 " 4.63 " 8.2 "
transfers	21,723,930,790 " 19.44 " 20.0 "

"The size of the public debt reflects the party and government's concern that foreign commitments be honored, especially after the various renegotiations of the debt carried out with various friendly countries. This procedure thus restores our country's credibility abroad."

#### Near Stability in Personnel Expenses

"You will note that personnel expenses, which are increasing in absolute terms, are practically stable in terms of the total budget. In fact, these expenditures amount to 41.02 percent of the 1981 operating budget as opposed to 42.6 percent in 1980.

"The growth of expenditures for materials is justified by the necessity of equipping the various government branches with materials that have often proved to be defective or even inadequate and which thus put several state agencies in the position of being unable to perform their duties properly.

"The decrease in common charges is the result of arbitration in favor of ministerial departments, which will henceforth manage by themselves and directly their share of the budget under this heading. These charges are, mainly, travel expenses within the country and abroad.

"Increased transfer payments are due to research, education, and our contribution to various international organizations that the Republic is a member of.

"As for the investment budget, the 3d special congress conceived of it as being the transition program to the future plan. It is, then, the pivotal program between the COMP that is closing out and the 1982-86 five-year plan. The CC has termed it the program that is to fulfill the preconditions indispensable to starting the future plan.

"The 1981 investment program thus intends to finance the state sector's recovery, to develop communication infrastructures in order to overcome the country's isolation, to begin setting up structures adequate to decentralization, to increase efforts in improving and equipping the health sector under the operation called 'Strong Boost to Health,' and, finally, to pursue actions that will last for several years.

"These areas alone take more than 82 percent of all government financing. State financing of the 1981 investment program is more than 48 billion francs, which is 15 billion more than in 1980.

"The distribution of the state's contribution, in order of priority, is as follows:

--operations in progress: 34 percent. These operations comprise more than 90 percent of the projects planned for 1980 that were to be completed in two or more years.

--recovery in the state sector: 14 percent. True, it has not been possible to fill out for each state agency the amount corresponding exactly to the annual portion planned for recovery. However, this has been done for some Rural Economy agencies, given this sector's priority in national development, and the priority of some strategic agencies like the ATC [Trans-Congolese Communications Agency], HYDRO-CONGO, and the Pointe-Noire refinery.

--disenclavement infrastructures: 20 percent;

--decentralization: 4.2 percent. The year 1981 will be devoted to developing all



the basic studies in the framework of the 1982-86 plan that will make construction possible in the regions and the establishment of regional development societies. Also, credits are budgeted in 1981 to enlarge the regions' motor pool in off-road vehicles and to extend telecommunications links between regional capitals and the districts.

--Strong Boost to Health: 9.7 percent. In this case, the absolute value of the appropriation is 4.69 billion francs plus 1 billion for operating expenses. Thus, the Strong Boost to Health will receive state financing of 5.69 billion francs in 1981, as opposed to 967.6 million in 1980.

"The Strong Boost to Health covers three series of operations:

- supplying medicines, small equipment, and beds to all health dispensaries of the Republic;
- equipping and staffing large hospitals;
- equipping some centers selected for their particular geographical location.

"To carry out such an operation, a rigorous system of supervision that calls upon the vigilance of everyone is indispensable."

8782

CSO: 4400

**PRESIDENT MAKES WORK VISIT TO PARIS**

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Philippe Decraener: "The Author of the Coup D'Etat Against Macias"]

[Text] Working visit to Paris by President Obiang N'Guema M'Basogo.

Lt Col Obiang N'Guema M'Basogo, chief of state of Equatorial Guinea, was expected to pay an official working visit to Paris on Thursday, 13 November. He was scheduled to dine at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and be the luncheon guest of President Giscard d'Estaing on Friday. Friday evening [remaining part of paragraph not printed]

Ever since he seized power by force, on 3 August 1979--the day of the "Freedom Coup"--Lt Col Obiang N'Guema M'Basogo has tirelessly increased and strengthened his powers. As chairman of the supreme military council, as of 10 October 1979 he officially assumed the functions of "President of the Republic, chief of state and of the government, and commander in chief of the armed forces." He is also in charge of the Ministry of Defense and the State Secretariat for Information and Tourism.

A member of the Fang clan of the Essangui, like his uncle Macias Nguema Biyoyo, whom he overthrew and subsequently executed after a public trial in the course of which the prosecutor asked for the death penalty for 101 proven assassinations, Obiang N'Guema M'Basogo was born in June 1942 in Mongomo District, in a family of 10 children.

After completing his primary studies in Mongomo, he worked as a supervisor at the secondary school run by the la Salle brothers in Bata and studied for his baccalaureate in arts and crafts in night school. In 1963 he passed the entrance examinations for the Spanish Military Academy in Saragossa from which he graduated in 1965 with the rank of second lieutenant. Assigned to the territorial guard following his return to his country, he was sent to a small military post in the bush and subsequently reassigned to Bata and Malabo.

Following the accession of his uncle to the presidency of the republic and the proclamation of independence, he was given increased responsibilities. As a

national guard lieutenant, in 1969 he was made commander of the armed forces of Bioko Province. He was promoted to captain in 1970 and became director general of planning and supplies of the Ministry of Public Education.

In March 1975 he was promoted to the rank of major. The following year he became secretary of defense of the Ministry of Armed Forces. At the time he decided to put an end to 11 years of bloody dictatorship he was vice minister of the people's armed forces.

A Roman Catholic in a state where the murderous folly of the ex-President Macias had turned itself on the church, described as a "progressive military" by the international press, Lt Col Obiang N'Guema N'Basongo was the beneficiary of a favorable prejudice on the part of his fellow citizens at the time of the coup d'etat. Since then most of those who opposed the old system have shown a certain reserve, blaming him for failure to reestablish normal constitutional life. Such is the case, for example, of the exiles rallied within the National Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy (ANDR) who have stubbornly demanded, for more than one year, the setting of a deadline for the holding of legislative elections.

3157

CSO: 4400

## NUMBER OF STUDENTS ABROAD SAID INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The number of Ethiopian students sent for higher studies abroad has significantly increased in the post-revolutionary period. The signing of cultural agreements between Revolutionary Ethiopia and fraternal socialist countries has, all the more, accelerated the training of Ethiopians abroad. During the current academic year, the number of students sent on scholarships and fellowships has been 1,406 representing an increase of 334 over that of the previous year.

These observations were made here yesterday by Comrades Asfaw Belachew and Hailugeta Gebre-Medhin, Chief Co-ordinator of External Affairs and Scholarship and Senior Expert in the Commission for Higher Education, respectively.

Comrade Asfaw said that since the February, 1974 Popular Revolution, some 4,630 Ethiopian students have been sent abroad. Through training of students abroad started long ago, the number of scholarship awards sharply increased in the aftermath of the February, 1974 Popular Revolution, Comrade Asfaw observed.

According to Chief Co-ordinator, scholarships and fellowships are obtained from international organizations or through bilateral agreements between governments. The Revolutionary Government invites candidates who deserve the scholarships.

Comrade Asfaw said that the different fields of study offered include engineering and technology, agriculture, social, health, natural sciences and fine arts.

The Chief Co-ordinator said that as it was vividly stated in the Proclamation to provide for the Administration of Higher Education Institutions, the Commission for Higher Education is, among other things, empowered to co-ordinate and administer external assistance in co-operation with the appropriate ministries and also co-ordinate relationships with foreign higher education institutions and send Ethiopians abroad for further training.

The Scholarships and Fellowships Co-ordinating Department within the Commission, according to Comrade Asfaw, facilitates the training of the students abroad. As part of its overall effort to promote higher education, the Department has, since its inception, undertaken a commendable task in

co-ordinating scholarship and fellowships awards. Comrade Asfaw said that higher education contributes highly to the progress of their standard of living, assist in the struggle against feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism, and develop science, technology, the arts and literature. The major concern of the Commission, according to the Chief Co-ordinator, is to meet the country's manpower requirements by way of a planned and co-ordinated reorganization of Higher Education Institutions. He said that the training of students abroad is part of the overall effort to promote higher education.

Comrade Mulugeta, Senior Expert, said, on his part, that the scholarship being awarded includes undergraduate, post-graduate studies and refresher courses. The Senior Expert said that presently the number of students abroad has reached 9,741, of whom some 4,376 are in socialist countries.

The number of students to be trained abroad for the coming academic year is expected to be 1,300, Comrade Mulugeta said. The scholarships and fellowships are obtained, according to the Senior Expert, through agreements between governments or from international organizations. He pointed out that it is possible to get scholarships and fellowships from organizations based outside of the country to similar organizations in Revolutionary Ethiopia.

Nomination for the forthcoming academic year commences in December this year. Notice will be given through the various mass media.

CSO: 4420



## CEMENT PRODUCTION STATISTICS REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 8

[Text]

**DIRE DAWA (ENA) —** The Dire Dawa Cement and Lime Factory will produce during the current Ethiopian year 34,000 tons of cement and lime, according to Comrade Engineer Mandefro Werku, the Head of the Factory.

Out of the total production slated for this year, 32,000 tons will be cement and the remaining lime. Comrade Engineer Mandefro said that production trends up to now indicate that the target will be realized.

The Head of the Factory stated that in the previous production year, the output slated had not been achieved owing to over use of the factory's works. Nevertheless, the plant had turned out 32,368 tons of heated mill and stone, 1,841 tons of heated limestone, 35,440 tons of cement and 1,163 tons of lime.

A review of the factory's performance in the past eight years shows that 1971 E.C. had witnessed the highest production with 39,188 tons of

cement and 1,155 tons of lime, said Comrade Engineer Mandefro. Explaining the reasons for this exceptional performance, Comrade Engineer Mandefro said that the factory had functioned normally throughout the year and that the factory's workers had strived hard to step up production.

White stone used for the production of cement is obtained from Douda locality, 190 kms from the factory site.

The Chief of the Laboratory Section, Comrade Wendimu Tigayew, stressed the quality of cement made in the Dire Dawa Factory noting that it can resist a very high pressure.

It was further stated that the workers numbering 304 at present exercise their creative skills to meet shortages of spare parts. The Secretary-General of the Workers' Union, Comrade Shigabie Gebre-Mariam, said that a roller costing 15,000 Birr if imported was maintained by the workers at a cost of 7,000 Birr.

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

**BOTTLE, GLASS FACTORY--**The Glass and Bottle Factory in Gulele expects to resume production within four months on the basis of feasibility studies completed a year ago. Disclosing this, Comrade Tadesse Siltanu, Technical Director of the Factory, told THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD that the feasibility studies carried out by the Ministry of Industry in collaboration with United Nations experts were aimed at reorganising the operation of the Factory to be more productive and efficient. The Factory had stopped production two years ago because the oil furnace had completed worn out. [as published] It is now being replaced with an electrical furnace which will be less expensive. Comrade Tadesse said that new machines, including an Individual Section (S.I. machine), are being installed to enable the Factory to produce wide-mouthed bottles, pharmaceutical bottles and glasses. When production starts the Factory will be able to meet the growing demand for bottles of the beverage and agro-industrial sectors, he added. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3]

**STUDENTS IN INDIA--**Eighty Ethiopian students will leave here shortly for India to receive training in water development works in line with an agreement concluded between the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority (EWWCA). Sixty Ethiopian students are currently pursuing their education in this field abroad as a result of the agreement which provides for the training of Ethiopians in water development works. The Swedish Development Agency is known to have granted five million Birr towards the training of the 140 Ethiopian students abroad. SIDA is also helping Ethiopia train 35 other students in civil engineering at the Addis Ababa University in cooperation with the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority. According to the Public Relations Office of the EWWCA, 20 more students are at present pursuing training in water development works in India in line with agreement made between the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3]

**MILITARY TRAINING--Makele--**A total of 180 Revolutionary Defence Squad members recently graduated here on completion of a three-month military training course. The Revolutionary Defence Squad members were drawn from Enda Selassie and Makele towns. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 6]

**SHIPS AT MASSAWA--Asmara (ENA)--**A total of 164 Ethiopian and foreign ships visited the port town of Massawa during the last Ethiopian calendar year. Comrade Amare Fetwi, Administrator of the Port, disclosed that 130,605 mt. tons were unloaded at Massawa of which 15,071 were exported while the remaining were transported to the hinterland. He appreciated the hard work and creativity of the port workers who, he said, have on their own repaired various machinery which were rendered useless. [as published] A warehouse is presently under construction. Comrade Amare said, the income of the port in the last fiscal year was higher than that in any past year. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 1]

COTTON YIELD INCREASE--Debre Berhan (ENA)--The Dofen Bolehame Farm Development Unit in Tegulet-Bulga province will produce 42,000 quintals of cotton during the current crop year. Its output last year was 15.9 quintals per hectare and its production this year is expected to reach 28 to 30 quintals per hectare. The provincial Deputy Administrator, Comrade Maheteme Bekru, visited the farm leading a team of officials recently, according to Comrade Gizawe Beyene, the Manager of the farm. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

## ECONOMIC SURVEY SHOWS HOPE FOR RECOVERY

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2408-2409

[Text]

The British Minister of Trade, Mr Cecil Parkinson, is leading a mission to Gabon, which in per capita terms is one of the richest countries in Africa. A recent survey by the International Monetary Fund showed that the country's prospects, after a period of being over-extended, are good.

BY DEVELOPING its rich natural resources, including petroleum, manganese, uranium, and extensive forests, Gabon has achieved rapid growth in the 20 years since its independence in 1960. Per capita income for Gabon's claimed population of about 1.2m. (a census has been conducted this past summer) is now estimated at \$3,000, one of the highest levels in Africa.

The economy is still based mainly on oil and other mineral production. Gabon is a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In 1978, the oil sector accounted for 40 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), 70 per cent of export receipts, and 55 per cent of government revenue.

A large number of companies are engaged in exploration but production is dominated by the French Elf-Aquitaine group through Elf-Gabon, which accounts for about two-thirds of the total — this amounts to something like half of Elf-Aquitaine's worldwide activities — and by Shell-Gabon. The Government has a 25 per cent equity participation in all producing companies.

Two refineries, with capacity for supplying the local market as well as for producing for export, are now operating in Gabon, though below capacity. During the early 1970s the production of crude oil increased rapidly rising in 1976 to 220,000 barrels a day, or 11.3m. tonnes a year. In 1979 production was 9.8m. tonnes and, barring new discoveries, production will decline gradually over the next decade to a negligible amount in the 1990s.

Manganese and uranium together accounted for a further 6 per cent of GDP and 1.5 per cent of export revenues in 1979. Manganese is mined by the Compagnie Minière de l'Ogoûé (COMILOG), in which the Government has a 10 per cent equity participation. Production averages nearly 2m. tonnes a year. Uranium ore is mined by the Compagnie des Mines d'Uranium de Franceville (COMUF) in which the Government has a 25 per cent share. Korea is starting a \$12m. uranium exploration project in Gabon with Cogema of France. Production averages about 1,000 tonnes a year.

Originally, economic growth in Gabon was fostered by exploiting its rich forest resources. Rapid expansion of the petroleum sector, however, coupled with the 1974-75 recession in the timber industry, reduced the relative importance of forestry so that it contributed less than 2 per cent of GDP in 1978, although it still accounted for 10 per cent of export receipts.

The manufacturing sector has become increasingly important in recent years, partly as a result of incentives provided by the Government. Accounting for 9 per cent of GDP in 1979, it consists mainly of foreign-owned enterprises engaged in producing chemicals, oil refining, processing timber and agricultural products, and some production for import substitution. The agricultural sector although involving about 80 per cent of the population accounts for only 4 per cent of GDP.

After the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973-74, which led to a sharp rise in foreign exchange receipts and budgetary revenues,

the Government embarked on an ambitious development programme, with primary emphasis on construction of the Trans-Gabon railway — nearly £80m. is budgeted for this in 1981.

Between 1973 and 1976 the sixfold increase in government spending stimulated growth, particularly in the construction, commerce, and services sectors, much of this was connected with playing host of the 1977 Summit conference of the OAU.

As a result, the rate of growth of GDP in real terms averaged an estimated 28 per cent a year over the three year period. However, as this growth was mainly in urban areas, it widened the disparity between living conditions in the cities and the countryside, thus accelerating migration to the cities and contributing to the stagnation of the agricultural sector. In view of its relatively small population, Gabon had to rely largely on immigrant workers to support the economic boom.

Sharply expansionary fiscal policies and rapid growth in the money supply intensified pressures on the supply of goods and services, and the rate of inflation increased from 12 per cent in 1974 to an average of 20 per cent in 1975-76.

Meanwhile budgetary deficits grew sharply, the balance of payments came under mounting pressure, and in 1977 a financial crisis emerged. Against this background, and given the unfavourable balance of payments outlook at the time, in May 1978 the Government undertook a one-year stabilisation programme supported by a stand-by arrangement with the IMF.

The authorities successfully implemented a far-reaching fiscal readjustment, entailing elimination of all extrabudgetary outlays. This was helped by the completion during 1977 of several key projects and also the elimination of certain nonrecurring expenditures such as outlays connected with the OAU Summit Conference.

Under the stabilisation programme, budgetary expenditures were kept below appropriations and in line with government revenues. Total government spending (excluding debt amortisation) was almost halved, leading to a dramatic turnaround in government finances, the budget shifted from an overall deficit equivalent to 22 per cent of GDP in 1977 to a surplus equivalent to 6 per cent of GDP in 1978. This cautious budgetary approach was continued in 1979, when budgetary expenditures increased by less than 8 per cent. However a decline in oil

revenues limited revenue growth to only 5 per cent so that the overall surplus declined slightly to 5 per cent of GDP. The budgetary surpluses did, however, allow the Government to reduce significantly both foreign and domestic debt. Moreover, through cash settlements and rescheduling arrangements, all payments arrears were eliminated.

Tight restraints led to a substantial decline in domestic demand and a marked reduction in inflationary pressures as well as an improvement in Gabon's external payments position. The current account shifted from a deficit of SDR 10m. in 1977 to a surplus of SDR 35m. in 1978. In 1979 there was a further strengthening in the current account position largely because of a 35 per cent increase in receipts from oil exports as a result of the rise in oil prices.

The stabilisation programme was, however, accompanied by a sharp decline in economic activity in both 1977 and 1978. GDP in current prices is estimated to have fallen from 719,100m. CFA francs in 1976 to CFA francs 539,000m. in 1978 in current prices, led by a sharp decline in the construction and services sectors. The recession was felt mostly by expatriate workers, who returned home in large numbers. Economic activity stabilised in 1979, despite a production decline in the oil sector, and, as oil prices rose sharply, GDP in current prices is estimated to have increased to some CFA francs 635,000m. Meanwhile the rate of inflation continued to decline from a 13 per cent annual rate in 1977 to less than 8 per cent in 1979.

The Government has recently launched a medium-term programme of balanced growth, supported by an extended arrangement from the IMF until the end of 1982. As the present foreign and domestic financial outlook is favourable, the Fund support is a precaution rather than a necessity. The programme centers on an interim development plan to 1982, which aims to diversify the economy and make more efficient use of natural resources while maintaining the relative price stability of the past two years, improving income distribution, continuing to reduce external debt, and rebuilding the reserves.



Under the stabilisation programme, agriculture, which has a disappointing record — like so many other countries in West Africa — is to receive a considerable proportion of government spending. Projects in the agricultural sector can be divided roughly into three categories: (1) large export-oriented industrial plantations, (2) integrated regional projects based on smaller industrial plantations, and (3) general rural development through extension services and other measures.

Major projects in the first category include a palm oil project at Lambaré which, at a total cost of CFA francs 27,000m, should eventually yield 50,000 tons of palm oil and 10,000 tons of palm kernels yearly. A natural rubber project, again to cost a total of CFA francs 27,000m, is expected to produce ultimately 22,000 tons of rubber a year. An integrated regional project for the production of cocoa at Woleu N'iem is estimated to cost CFA francs 4,000m, and to yield 4,000 metric tons by 1990, this should nearly double the crop.

Other export-oriented projects cover coffee, copra and groundnuts. In addition, several regional projects — such as rice growing at N'dende, cultivation of plantains at N'toum, and cattle and poultry projects at N'yanga and near Libreville — are aimed at reducing the high level of food imports.

The major part of government development spending will, however, be in the transport field to help to open up the interior of the country, with particular emphasis on the Trans-Gabon railway. This is to be extended to Booué, thus making large new forestry areas accessible for exploitation. A start is also to be made on a rail link to Franceville, in the southeast, where the manganese and uranium mines are situated. Road projects include a feeder network for the Trans-Gabon railway.

The development plan also places emphasis on improving the income distribution between the urban and agricultural sectors, as well as the living conditions in the farming areas, and expanded extension services. The Government wants agricultural incomes to rise in line with urban wages during the programme period. The overall wage policy is a steady increase of wage incomes in real terms at a relatively low inflation rate.

BRIEFS

FAO RICE SHIPMENT--The FAO has announced an emergency shipment of a 2,000 tonnes of rice to help feed drought victims in The Gambia. The shipment, costing \$780,000, would help feed 166,700 people for 30 days, an FAO statement said. FAO emergency aid to The Gambia to date totals 6,000 tonnes of cereals worth \$2.2m. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2460]

ISLAMIC BANK LOAN--The Islamic Development Bank is to lend The Gambia \$4m. to pay for imports of fertiliser from Morocco. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2460]

CSO: 4420

## CAUSES OF GOLD PRODUCTION STAGNATION REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2416-2417

[Text]

THE GHANA GOVERNMENT is undertaking a major programme for the revival and expansion of the country's gold-mining industry. It is hoped to create the right atmosphere to attract large-scale investment from overseas and a meeting of investors is to be held on January 6 next year. A preliminary report by a government committee on gold production, which was chaired by the vice-president, together with an aide memoire from Lonrho on the Tarkwa Goldfields give an indication of the prospects for expansion and also indicate the causes of the present decline of the industry in Ghana.

Tarkwa Goldfields produced 39,214 ounces of gold in the 1979/80 financial year. Production has since declined to about 24,000 ounces a year. The Lonrho aide memoire says production could be doubled within a year and doubled again within four years to 96,000 ounces, which would earn revenue of \$57.6m. In six years production could be up to 144,000 ounces, earning \$86.4m., and there is enough known ore in the area of Tarkwa for the mine to expand in a second phase to 240,000 ounces a year, which would yield \$144m. This is a prospect that could make a huge difference to Ghana's balance of payments difficulties and thus her shortages and inflation.

The government committee's report has some alarming figures on the recent decline in Ghana's gold production. Tarkwa Goldfields produced 57,469 fine ounces in the 1975/76 financial year and, as has been mentioned, this was down to 39,214 ounces in 1979/80. Ashanti Goldfields produced

372,469 fine ounces in 1975/76 and only 232,156 fine ounces in 1979/80. Over the same period Prestea Goldfields went from 83,922 fine ounces to 82,104; Dunkwa Goldfields from 12,415 to 4,159; Konogo from 5,513 to 60 (the mine is now almost entirely shut down).

The committee listed these 15 factors contributing to the decline:

1. There has been no new gold mining venture in the country since 1938. In 1938 there were as many as 35 gold mining companies operating in the Gold Coast; by the end of the Second World War the number had been reduced to about 11; now only four could be listed as operating mines.
2. Exploration of new ore bodies and proven ore reserves on many of the existing mines had been inadequate.
3. The low gold prices from 1934 until 1972 had been a severe constraint in the development of new gold mines.
4. The mineral policy of the country had been on a very ad hoc basis, particularly since Ghana attained independence, and this constituted a major deterrent to foreign investors.
5. As a result there had been a deterioration of management efficiency and a depletion of mining skills in the country. There were as many as 1,033 expatriates in the mining industry in 1938 as compared to 105 expatriates in 1980.
6. The negative growth in all sectors of the economy over the past ten years has had an adverse effect on the operations of gold mines. Scarcity of foreign exchange has left little or no room for improvement and

expansion of the gold industry: there has been a lack of working capital, inadequate allocation and poor timing of import licences and letters of credit, dislocation of purchasing programme, etc.

7. Scarcity of essential commodities, galloping inflation and deterioration in workers' morale also caused a drop in productivity.

8. Shortages included such items as miners' boots, cap lamps, drill steel, blasting agents and chemicals. There are no local manufacturers to provide substitutes.

9. For the past five years the government has subjected the mining industry to the same rules and regulations as other sectors, as if mining companies import raw materials for trading purposes. The companies pay 10 per cent levy on letters of credit for the importation of mining stores.

10. There has been a high turnover of senior mining personnel for the past five years, both expatriates and Ghanaian. At the lower level there has been a mass exodus of junior staff and underground workers to other sectors of the economy, in particular, agriculture.

11. The gold mining industry has experienced poor labour/management relations for the past five years.

12. The recent dramatic increase in the gold price and the deterioration in the purchasing power of the cedi have enhanced gold theft and smuggling activities which have reached alarming proportions. It is alleged that the black market price of gold is about £5,000 an ounce, as compared to the official average price of £1,650 an ounce on the international market. Illegal gold panning operations have been on the increase all over the country.

13. It is necessary to have a stable gold mining code as part of a long-term mining policy. Mining being a high risk venture, investors require the government to formulate stable mineral law regulations which will not be amended, repealed or frustrated by ad hoc budgetary measures. Ideally, mining leases become attractive when the sector is assured of long-term mineral policies, which have a time horizon of about 20 to 50 years.

14. The country has experienced instability for the past 20 years and this has contributed in no small way to the lack of investment in the Ghanaian economy generally (and the gold industry in particular)

15. The level of taxation is a disincentive to development of new mining ventures. For the past five years the gold mining industry has been subjected to the following tax schedules: royalty at 6½ per cent of the gross value of minerals won; minimum mineral duty ranging from 5 to 10 per cent; company tax ranging from 50 to 55 per cent; minimum turnover tax of 2½ per cent; import duty of 35 per cent; import levy (or currently import licence tax) of 10 per cent; foreign exchange tax ranging from 33 to 75 per cent; gold export levy at £3 per ounce of gold after 100 000 ounces.

In proposing steps to be taken by the government for establishing a viable gold industry, the committee suggests a reform of the whole tax structure and also the permitting of expatriates to remit 50 per cent of their net income. Mining companies should be allowed to import directly food items and other essential commodities for the work force.

The Lonrho report on the Tarkwa Goldfields which follows up a 1976 report, said in part:

"The present report is based on a fact-finding mission to Tarkwa to examine the relevance of the expansion project in current circumstances.

"The 1976 report recommended the expansion of output at Tarkwa Goldfields to a level of 780,000 tons yielding 143,100 ounces of gold per annum in the seventh year. This level of output was considered an essential first phase. A second phase of expansion would follow in which annual output could again be doubled.

"It has for long been our considered opinion that the Tarkwa Basin provides the best potential in Ghana for massive long-term expansion of the gold mining industry. This conclusion was first stated in our report of 1969, and confirmed in each of the subsequent studies in 1971, 1972, 1974 and 1976. The present investigation has again confirmed this view.

"The Tarkwa Goldfields mine is centrally situated in relation to the known ore shoots and provides the best and quickest means of developing the potential of this extensive gold-bearing area.

"The Tarkwa mine was designed for, and operated at, production levels of 740,000 tons per year yielding 170,000 ounces of gold. The infrastructure of the mine with renovations, shaft sinking and underground development could again be operated at these levels. This should be viewed against the current level of output of about 240,000 tons per year, yield 37,000 ounces of gold.

"There is a critical situation regarding certain equipment at the mine. The failure of any of this or lack of spare parts or mining supplies could cause a rapid decrease or complete halt to gold production and thus in foreign exchange earnings.

In view of the extreme run-down condition of the mine equipment a period of renovation and consolidation of up to two years will be essential before any substantial expansion programme can be undertaken. During this period the necessary mining equipment, supplies and spare parts essential for the rehabilitation of the mine will have to be ordered and experienced management and supervisory staff will have to be recruited to carry out the programme.

"Our re-examination confirms that it is technically feasible and financially viable to increase gold output at Tarkwa from the present level of 3,000 ounces per month to 12,000 ounces per month in a nine-year programme. Since the 1976 Report working costs have increased five-fold, but the price of gold has increased ten-fold from £143.75 per ounce to £1,488 per ounce.

"The foreign exchange earnings would double by year five, treble in year seven and increase to four times in year nine. However, if the price of gold increases even further, as some experts predict, then the returns will be even higher."

CSU: 4420



## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH S.A.--Maseru--Lesotho and South Africa had decided on agricultural cooperation and development, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said this week. The decision was taken at his meeting with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, on the Peka Bridge last August. He said Mr Botha had already issued instructions to South African farming cooperatives to assist Lesotho farmers. Each farming district should cooperate with South African cooperatives nearest them. As examples, he said farmers in the Mofaleshoek district should work with cooperatives in the Free State towns of Zastron and Wepener, while those nearest Maseru would be assisted by cooperatives in Ladybrand.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Dec 80 p 8]

NEW COINS--The Lesotho government is marking the 110th anniversary of the death of the founder of the Basotho nation Chief Moshoeshoe I, by issuing a currency for their country. The currency consists of gold and silver coins. The coins carry a portrait of the Lesotho king, King Moshoeshoe II, on the obverse while eight different designs on the reverse typify various features of Lesotho's life. The coinage is from one sente to 10 maloti. The set consists of eight coins of the following denominations: 1 sente, 2 lisente, 5 lisente, 10 lisente, 1 loti and 10 maloti. On the reverse side of each coin is the portrait of Moshoeshoe I. On the obverse is featured a symbolic design featuring major aspects of the Basotho way of life. The diamond draws attention to the country's new and flourishing diamond mining industry. The famous Basotho hat reflects the great strides that have been made in the development of tourism. The maize cob indicates the importance of agriculture in the nation's life. The crocodile is the ancient symbol of the royal family of Lesotho. The two gold coins have individual velvet cases gold stamped with the Lesotho coat of arms. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 80 p 15]

CSO: 4420

## PRC MADE 'EVEN BIGGER MESS' THAN TOLBERT

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 pp 2406-2407

[Text]

SEVEN MONTHS after the Liberian Revolution when Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe promised on national television that "we will all enjoy like the corrupt Tolbert Government enjoyed," Liberia has come up with a more realistic policy of a tightening of belts and a new political move towards one-man leadership. In a move unknown to the rest of the 19-man People's Redemption Council (PRC), Master Sergeant Doe admitted in his November 17 economic policy speech that the lines of authority needed clear definition, and that the PRC would thereafter speak "with one voice".

"All letters coming from the Council (PRC) on matters affecting the operation of Government, business, commerce, investment and labour will carry my signature approving same in my capacity as Chairman," he said. He then went on to restrict the role of PRC members in policy functions to zero. Members of the Council had previously been assigned to head various committees on government policy, with some serving as co-ordinators in autonomous government agencies. Deferring all such PRC participation in the running of the country's daily affairs, Master Sergeant Doe expressed the "sincere hope that confidence will be quickly restored to the Liberian economy".

These long-overdue moves have however come a little belatedly, for the most significant change in the country since the revolution seems to be that of a rapid decline of the economy. Coupled with this is the lack of social confidence in the military's intentions to declare a timetable for civilian rule as well as the question of several hundred civilians still under detention and the nine military officers whose trials for treason have just ended.

Reiterating his promise to be honest with the Liberian people, Master Sergeant Doe readily admits some of the problems which have contributed to the economic decline, notably, the military interference "of members of the People's Redemption Council in the affairs of business houses, public corporations, concessions, and generally, in labour matters." What is not mentioned, however, are factors such as the increase in government wages and military salaries (costing an additional \$32m. annually) as well as having to bear the costs of facilities planned or already given to the military.

For the last economic quarter, July to September this year, the PRC government spent \$73m. and earned \$46m., leaving a deficit of \$27m. There are also expenditures such as the subsidising of middle-income housing for military men, free facilities provided to some members of the new establishment and cabinet, the provision of salaries, housing and cars to all members of the national football team and the heavy subsidising of basic commodities such as rice. Rice, the main staple, still costs the \$20 per bag as attested to by former Commerce Minister John Sherman, and today costs the government more than it did before Mr. Sherman was executed. Also aggravating the deficit has been the official oversight in observing the Budget Ordinance which placed a restraint on public spending. Foreign trips alone are said to have reached \$2m. since July instead of the \$800,000 budgeted for, while the recent trip to the United Nations led by Foreign Minister Baccus Matthews cost the government over \$90,000 for the two-week period.

Another cause of the economic slump has been the \$23m. uphauled out of the country partly by the estimated 7,000 Liberians fleeing to the United States and other places, partly by the Lebanese merchants anxious to protect their savings. And with the annoying military interference in business and labour matters, businessmen have been as reluctant to make full-scale investments as the commercial banks have been to advance credit facilities. A few of the larger business houses have shut up shop, while the Bong Mining Company and the National Iron Ore Company, two of the largest earners of foreign exchange, have indicated their desire to close down their iron ore mines.

However, to offset the high government expenditures an increase in taxation has brought more money into the Treasury, although Liberians are going to find it difficult to cope with the compulsory buying of national savings bonds recently announced. During October, government money supply was so short that some salaries were cut, and the new contribution, although a clever idea, reminds Liberians of the compulsory donation of a month's salary to the True Whig Party during the Tubman Administration and the forcible contribution to the "Rally Time" kitty of President Tolbert's reign.

The other more immediate side of the threatening economic depression is the swift rise in prices of basic commodities and growing shortages. Liberians are accusing shop-owners of hoarding and inflating prices. One letter to the *New Liberia* of September 26 reads:

"In fact, even the prices of locally produced commodities have been increased. A loaf of bread, for example, now costs 15 cents instead of the previous price of 10 cents. Master Sergeant Doe is no longer down here with us, but he had certainly been with us before April 12, and therefore knows what all this means."

Today part of the difficulty of finding items like bath soap and washing powder on the market stem from the declining production of local factories, while the frequent scarcity of rice can be blamed on the fact that large amounts of the consignments are distributed from the

Barclay Training Centre military barracks.

Master Sergeant Doe's assertion of his leadership might turn out to be a fortunate move. Decisions made in Liberia for the past few months have been military ones, with the civilian revolutionaries playing almost as complacent a role as did the ineffectual members of the Tolbert cabinet. However, with the PRC Council now relegated to the background, conditions could well improve. Setting a good example, Master Sergeant Doe now drives around Monrovia in a Honda car instead of the Mercedes Benz driven by some members of the PRC and the Cabinet. Similarly, military men have been repeatedly warned about moving into vacant houses and commandeering property belonging to private citizens, although preventive measures have had little effect to date.

One of the questions which continues to concern Liberians is that of the few hundred political prisoners still detained in prisons around the country. One recently-released detainee confirms that there are over 100 political prisoners still in the Barclay Training Centre Post Stockade, excluding those recently freed. Hopes for a speedy amnesty for most prisoners were high when the 22 men were released on November 8, especially when Master Sergeant Doe informed the freed officials that "the revolution stood for fair play and respect for human dignity", adding that "Liberia is a country of one people working towards one goal". These hopes were soon dashed, however, when it became generally known that the release was a direct result of an IMF ultimatum. The National Bank, unable to meet salary payments for October, closed its doors on November 5 after depleting funds borrowed from the commercial banks, and the government was informed that the \$8.7m. in IMF funds would not be forthcoming unless prisoners were freed.

## Prison conditions

Meanwhile the conditions of political prisoners held in Monrovia and at the maximum security prisons in Grand Gedeh County and Bellefeleah remain a concern.

Recent reports tell of the seizure and burning of clothes and blankets used by prisoners in the Post Stockade by PRC soldiers. Brigadier-General Nicholas Podier, who claimed that the prisoners were living a life of luxury. But Brigadier-General Podier refutes the charges in the *Sunday People* of November 9. It reports:

"Reacting to rumours about poor conditions of the prisoners, he (Brigadier Podier) said prisoners at the Post Stockade were not receiving adverse treatment. Enemies of the revolution were spreading rumours and distorting facts with the sole purpose of creating tension among the people. He said government recognised the prisoners' rights and nothing would be done to abuse those rights. Prisoners would be released following their trials when government was sure that they posed no threat to the Liberian people.

On the question of a return to civilian rule, the PRC Government's position still depends on the eradication of the conditions which caused the coup. Some of the attempts to achieve such improvements are the construction of barracks to house soldiers living in appalling conditions at the Barclay Training Centre. Other efforts include the starting of self-help programmes, the abolition of the hut tax imposed on poorer citizens in the rural areas during previous administrations, the mandatory payment of outstanding taxes and amenity bills, the restructuring of the educational system, and most important, Master Sergeant Doe's recent policy statement designed to arrest the new advent of nepotism and the trend of employing unqualified people in government and private industries on PRC directives.

The government of President Tolbert undoubtedly left the Liberian economy in ruins, but the seven-month-old PRC government has made an even bigger mess. The possibilities of quick recovery are uncertain, and future growth depends on a number of factors. Firstly, the exemption of PRC members and military men from administrative affairs would have to be strictly enforced, with the government itself rigidly following the guidelines set for restricted spending of national funds. Secondly, confidence in investment would definitely need to be rebuilt. Tied up with this confidence is the release of most of the political detainees, as well as a strong courting of the commercial banks to offer additional credit facilities to businessmen. In the long run, however, the growth and recovery of our country seems to depend on the soldiers returning to the military barracks at the earliest date.

## **LIBERIA**

### **BRIEFS**

**IDA LOAN--**The World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) have approved loans and credits to Cameroon and Liberia. An IDA credit of SDR 3.2m. (\$4m.) to Liberia will provide funds for small- and medium-scale enterprises through the National Bank of Liberia. [Excerpts] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2432]

**RICE DUTIES WAIVED--**Import taxes and duties on all imported rice have been waived. According to a release from the Commerce Ministry, Head of State Master-Sergeant Samuel R. Doe recently gave recommendations to ensure a constant and adequate supply of rice on the Liberian market. The Commerce Ministry has called on individuals and importers in the country to take advantage of the new policy. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2462]

CSO: 4420



## RATSIRAKA RECEIVES EAST EUROPE DIPLOMATS, PROPOSES STAFF

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Three new ambassadors accredited to the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] presented their credentials yesterday morning to President Didier Ratsiraka. The formalities customary in this type of ceremony were observed in the case of each ambassador: the playing of the respective national anthems in the courtyard of the State Palace of Ambohitsorohitra, where a detachment of the People's Armed Forces did the honors; and a meeting of the new ambassadors with the chief of state following the formal presentation of their credentials.

At 0930 hours His Excellency Gabor Suto, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary, prepared to fulfill his obligations as a newly accredited diplomat. He had previously presented to the chief of state the "heartiest congratulations from the comrade president of Hungary, and the Hungarian people, to President Didier Ratsiraka and the Malagasy people, together with Hungary's best wishes for continuation of the fruitful and multiform cooperation that exists between our two peoples."

President Didier Ratsiraka is all the more pleased to welcome the Hungarian diplomat inasmuch as Hungary and Madagascar are "two countries that have common objectives and ideals." President Didier Ratsiraka cited as an example the cooperation that already exists: "We buy cars from you," he said, "and you buy coffee from us." In this connection President Didier Ratsiraka suggested a revision of the system of trade between Madagascar and the socialist countries. "A study should be made," he said, "of ways to stabilize the prices for the raw materials sold to the socialist countries." It is the president's opinion that an average price--valid for a period of several years--should be adopted, so that if world prices increase our socialist partners would buy from us at the fixed price, as they would likewise do even if they would "lose a little" thereby. "In any event," President Didier Ratsiraka hastened to emphasize, "our foreign exchange receipts are subject to fixed rates."

The president did not hesitate to declare that the two countries still have "a great deal to do" to "expand and improve their cooperation."

In addition to the "Ikarus" automobiles which have introduced Hungary to the RDM, that country has undertaken a project to exploit the bauxite of Manantenina. This project was in fact discussed at the outset of the chief of state's conversation with the Hungarian ambassador. We cannot say more, because to do so would infringe

on the private character of the presidential audience with the Hungarian diplomat, whose residence is in Maputo.

At 1025 hours it is the turn of His Excellency Mohamed El Aashry, the new ambassador from Egypt, to be received by President Didier Ratsiraka. The Egyptian diplomat was quick to express the sincere best wishes which President Anwar El Sadat has enunciated "for the prosperity of Madagascar and for the statesman who has been elevated by his fellow citizens to the highest office in the land." His Excellency Mohamed El Aashry then pledged to President Didier Ratsiraka that he would strive to develop and improve cooperation between the two countries. To this end, however, he is counting on the "powerful and friendly cooperation" of the Malagasy authorities.

Once again President Didier Ratsiraka was intent on removing any ambiguities concerning relations between Cairo and Antananarivo. The best possible example to demonstrate the fact that these relations remain basically sound is the circumstance that the president (as he himself emphasized yesterday) regularly receives letters of congratulation from his Egyptian counterpart, most recently on the occasion of our president's birthday--letters to which the president has responded in kind.

President Didier Ratsiraka could not have spoken out with greater clarity than he did yesterday. "We have nothing against Egypt," he said, "nor against President Sadat. We make allowance for circumstances, however. There is Egypt's domestic policy, in which we do not interfere. As for its foreign policy with respect to the PLO, we are committed historically to defense of the cause of the PLO and the just struggles for liberation."

President Ratsiraka went on to state that this difference should not prevent the two countries from cooperating. "Egypt," he said, "like Madagascar, is an African country, and both belong to the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries." Then he reassured the Egyptian diplomat: "Be assured of our support; we shall make the task easy for you, insofar as we are able."

At 1100 hours the first Czechoslovak ambassador was accredited to the RDM, with residence at Dar es Salaam. His Excellency Stefan Uher in turn presented his credentials to the chief of state. The Czechoslovak diplomat indicated that he was "very grateful" to the Malagasy Government for accepting his credentials, all the more so in that he is his country's very first ambassador to Madagascar.

President Didier Ratsiraka then pointed out that relations between Czechoslovakia and Madagascar date back to 1976. In other words, the appointment of this diplomat to the post of ambassador therefore aims at initiating a "loyal and lasting" cooperation between the two countries. Citing the fact that trade agreements were signed this year in Prague, the president expressed the wish that the two countries not limit themselves to these agreements and stated that other areas for cooperation are possible. Two examples among many: Czechoslovakia is renowned in the optical field and in the field of hydroelectric dam construction. In the opinion of President Didier Ratsiraka these two sectors are already two potential areas of cooperation.

No information concerning these talks that President Didier Ratsiraka had in succession with each of these three diplomats has come to the public's attention, and none will until these talks are translated (soon, we hope) into action and the general public is thereby apprised of this new manifestation of our "all round" foreign policy.

# NUJOMA DISCUSSES SWAPO IN INTERVIEW

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 29 Nov 80 p 10

[Text]

It is SWAPO's 20th anniversary, and two correspondents, Jane Coles and Nick Padugha of the monthly London publication "Africa" held an extensive interview with Mr. Sam Nujoma, the movement's President.

At the interview, Mr. Nujoma produced photographic and other material, which he claimed was authentic. One of the pictures shows a downed Impala, the type of interceptor used in South West Africa's war zone.

As can be gleaned from the interview, Mr. Nujoma stretched propaganda too far when asked about 'semi-liberated' areas, being regions where SWAPO's guerrillas are known to be present.

Here follows the text of the interview:

*\* AFRICA: This year is the 20th anniversary of the formation of SWAPO. What would you consider to be its most important achievements and the most important lessons you have learned?*

**NUJOMA:** During all those years of hard struggle and suffering, we have mobilized the masses of the Namibian people politically. Today, the Namibian people are politically mature. They know what they want and how to get it. They have realized their responsibility towards the liberation of their country. The people have reached a stage where they have no point of return except to accept the reality

of the situation, whether they are faced with tanks while they are bare handed, or with jet fighters, as in our case, where the struggle has reached a very critical stage, a stage where women with children on their backs are demanding guns to go and fight.

What have I learnt? I have learnt to rely on my people. I have every trust and confidence, that Namibia's independence is imminent. It will soon come because the Namibian people are determined to fight and liberate themselves. I have further learnt the importance of co-operation and working together with the rest of the African countries and liberation movements, as well as the rest of the international community. I have learnt

that human beings are important irrespective of their colour or race, or status in society.

*Q: How do you see the immediate future for Namibia within the context of southern Africa and the recent liberation of Zimbabwe?*

**A:** There has been considerable progress in as far as the struggle for liberation of the entire African continent is concerned, including southern Africa. The achievement of independence of Angola and Mozambique enhanced and strengthened the position of the liberation movements. Now that our comrades of the Patriotic Front earlier this year scored the final victory over the British colonial settlers and their puppets of Muzorewa, this again further

strengthened and created more confidence in the people themselves. If our comrades can fight and liberate themselves in Zimbabwe, why not in Namibia? Either we fight it out in battle, and in a protracted armed struggle, we will definitely defeat the enemy or independence may be achieved through a negotiated settlement as envisaged in the United Nations decolonization plan under Security Council Resolution 435.

*Q How then do you view the latest developments in attempts to implement the United Nations plan for fair and free elections in Namibia?*

*A* We had hoped that by this time the United Nations decolonization plan would have been implemented, but to our disappointment and dismay, it has not been, because of obstacles put forward by racist South Africa and because of South Africa's intransigence and defiance of the United Nations Security Council decisions.

*Q The United Nations is currently discussing Namibia again. What do you look for from this meeting?*

*A* SWAPO is pressing for an immediate debate of the Security Council to consider appropriate measures to be taken against South Africa under Chapter 7 of the Charter of the United Nations. That means complete comprehensive economic sanctions, arms and oil embargo, and the total isolation of the Pretoria racist regime. We are convinced that is the only way the minority White settler regime in South Africa will be compelled to accept a genuine negotiated settlement and implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, in Namibia. Otherwise, South Africa will continue to build up its military strength in Namibia, as well as go ahead with the imposition of a neo-colonial puppet regime.

*Q Given South African intransigence, will SWAPO perhaps decide to take its own initiative to advance its cause rather than continuing to look for ways and means of implementing the United Nations plan?*

*A* SWAPO's position as a liberation movement has never

depended on the support of the international community alone. The political mass mobilization that is being carried out by the Namibian people, is being carried out by the Namibian people in opposition to the continued illegal occupation of their country by South Africa, and the armed liberation struggle which is being carried out by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of SWAPO, is the first and most effective form of struggle in the absence of a genuine negotiated settlement.

The Western powers have succeeded in manoeuvring behind the scenes, have exercised their veto, in the past, to support the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia, and through their multi-national corporations which jointly with racist South Africa exploit Namibia's wealth, have weakened the position of the United Nations. In this respect the United Nations is rendered ineffective by its own members. The people of Namibia are therefore left with no alternative but to rely on themselves by intensifying the armed struggle. But at the same time we will carry out this armed struggle simultaneously with political and diplomatic actions, because there is a need for us to isolate South Africa.

*Q There have been increasing reports of SWAPO sabotage attacks within Namibia on strategic installations such as railway lines and the Ruacana power power line etc. How far into the country does PLAN SWAPO's armed wing operate?*

*A* These are not isolated incidents: they are complete military operations carried out by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN). The power line from Ruacana hydro-electric station has been completely put out of action. The enemy attempted to repair it, and it was again put out of action. Now the enemy is no longer in a position even to protect technicians who normally repair this power line, and that slows down the production of the mines. So these are the successes.

The railway line has also been put out of action, the enemy repaired it, but it continued to be put out of action. We have also been destroying, attacking and capturing arms and ammunition, radio equipment and other war materials, including South African prisoners of war who are today in our hands. Because of the success of the war and the stage the struggle has reached, we have driven the minority White settlers out of the farms and into the cities, and we are following them there, until South Africa surrenders power to the African majority in Namibia.

*Q There are reports of semi-liberated areas in northern Namibia that are under SWAPO's effective control. How extensive are these areas?*

*A* We have made considerable successes. We have north-western, northern and north-eastern regions under our control. Enemy troops — with ground forces backed up by air cover such as jet-fighters and helicopters — can enter a semi-liberated area because South Africa's war machinery is sophisticated, but they are not able to stay there. They may control big centres like Ondangwa and Oshana in the north and Karibib, and so on, but the rest of the rural area up to the district of Outjo, Ojivera, Tsumeb, Grootfontein, we control.

*Q South Africa claims to have killed over a thousand SWAPO guerrillas this year and that it has put PLAN out of action. What is the truth of this?*

*A* It is very interesting to note this claim by South Africa. Since 1978, when South African racist troops attacked the Namibian refugee camp in southern Angola at Kassinga, it has claimed it has destroyed SWAPO's backbone. Now, if someone's backbone is broken, then it is finished with that person, but SWAPO is still growing stronger and stronger. Earlier this year South Africa carried out massive operations with two divisions of its troops armed with tanks, combat vehicles, helicopters, jet-fighters of various kinds, long range artillery, and claimed that it destroyed SWAPO's backbone.



Now again it is claiming that it has killed thousands of SWAPO's guerrilla forces. SWAPO is supposed to have been finished by now, but every day they claim that SWAPO has destroyed this, attacked that, so many South African soldiers have died. I remember once they said SWAPO has only about 300 freedom fighters in Namibia. Now a thousand have been killed. Where do they all come from? It is a lot of contradiction. But I want to assure the readers of 'AFRICA' that SWAPO is growing stronger. We used to have only platoons in our army, now we have battalions.

*Q We have covered (AFRICA No. 109) the recent expulsion of SWAPO's former Acting Vice-President, Moshale Muvunga, from the party. Could you comment further on this?*

*A* As I have said, SWAPO has become a mature liberation movement since its foundation 20 years ago. We have had setbacks and successes in the struggle. We have had infiltrators in our movement from the enemy. We have succeeded in uprooting these enemy agents within our movement, we have expelled counter-revolutionary and puppet elements within our rank and file. The Central Committee of SWAPO, the policy-making body, resolved to expel former Acting Vice-President Albert Muvunga, and other elements who are supporting the evil policies of homelands and bantustans, which aim at the division of our country on an ethnic basis as in the Transkei and Bophutatswana in South Africa. We do not want the Matanzimas and Mangopes in Namibia, let alone in SWAPO which is a revolutionary movement.

So the party reserves the right to discipline its members, including the President of SWAPO. I have to make sure that it is in accordance with the constitution, policies and programme of SWAPO. Otherwise, the party will definitely take action against me.

*Q On what conditions would SWAPO sit down across the table with South Africa, and would such Lancaster House type talks include a discussion of a constitution for Namibia?*

*A* I do not think really we will have exactly the same type of Lancaster House talks like that between the Patriotic Front, the British, and the racist colonial Smith and puppets in London, because Namibia's status is different. Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and SWAPO and the Namibian people recognise the United Nations as the legal authority over Namibia. Therefore in this respect, the correct and legal administrative authority is the United Nations. It has to chair the conference that you are envisaging. That is a SWAPO pre-condition. There is already a decolonization plan, drawn up by the United Nations Secretary-General and adopted by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. We have got to go to the elections under that plan, no more, no less.

*Q Finally, Mr. President, how do you view the timescale for the achievement of Namibia's independence?*

*A* Well, one must admit that the South African racist army is stronger than the rest of individual member states of the Organisation of African Unity. It is well armed with NATO weapons. The Americans have even supplied certain rockets -- 155mm -- to South Africa, which contain elements of nuclear weapons. So South Africa is even in possession of nuclear weapons. Moreover, the NATO countries are giving South Africa the expertise to manufacture arms in South Africa itself. So one can see that our struggle will be protracted, but the most important fact which ought to be remembered is that it is not the arms which are the decisive factor in a war. It is the people's determination and willingness to sacrifice and free themselves. We are determined, we have the will to fight and liberate ourselves. So therefore we are confident of fighting and defeating the enemy.



# SWAPO, SOUTH AFRICA ARE TO MEET ONE-ON-ONE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 29 Nov 80 p 23

[Text]

## POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT WINDHOEK:

Slanted reports, but particularly misleading headlines, have conveyed the suggestion in the past few days of a so-called All-Party Conference between the "internal" parties, SWAPO, South Africa and the United Nations. The impression has been conveyed of a conference to arrive at one or other political solution for the country.

*This, of course, is utter nonsense. Read today the verbatim text between the South African Government and Dr. Kurt Waldheim, which was handed to the Security Council. The agreed text is from Paragraphs 18 to 24, and there is a preamble to it.*

What is going to take place if ever that conference does become a reality? Is a pre-implementation meeting, in other words, the very first

step to putting into motion Security Council Resolution 435 for the holding of internationally-supervised elections in South West Africa?

To be even more explicit: SWAPO and South Africa are meeting face to face. Those first feelers started already in August, as can be seen in a reproduction of our front page.

It is a fact, and one emphasized by Mr. Dirk Mudge at a news conference on Wednesday night, that no party other than SWAPO can go separately and independently, but only as a member of the entourage of the Administrator-General, Mr. Danie Hough. Yet, the country was given the impression, by slanted press reports, of an all-party conference to work out modalities for a future constitution for South West Africa -- some reports even suggesting a conference to decide a constitution.

Mr. Mudge tried to conceal a feeling of uneasiness caused by the fact that his Alliance, the DTA, would be labelled a stooge of South Africa, by going to that pre-implementation conference as a member of Mr. Hough's entourage. One actually had to pity Mr. Mudge, for there is no doubt that he too is

serious about an end to the protracted matter of getting somewhere in this country.

Mr. Mudge answered questions after issuing a written statement. In the statement he said that his Alliance was not prepared, at this stage, to say definitely that it would participate in that conference. Mr. Mudge said that full particulars were not known, but that if his Alliance's interpretation of the conditions and circumstances of that conference were correct, the Alliance would be prepared to participate.

He said his Alliance could not regard itself as a puppet of the South African Government. Nor had his Alliance had any objection to the fact that the Administrator-General would lead the delegation. His Alliance was aware that the United Nations were negotiating on behalf of SWAPO and were paying SWAPO's costs. He said that his Alliance could say with justification that SWAPO was attending the conference as a puppet of the United Nations.

Mr. Mudge added that his Alliance was approaching the matter from the supposition that it would be the principal

aim of the discussions to eliminate the distrust currently in existence in regard to the United Nations and the Western powers, and more particularly in regard to impartiality in an election. His Alliance was insisting, Mr. Mudge said, that the Western powers and Frontline States should attend the conference. His Alliance accepted that the conference would not only deal with the implementation of Resolution 435, but that other practical proposals could be made at the meeting.

The DTA also accepted, Mr. Mudge said, that it would not find itself in a position of being in the company of minute political parties enjoying no status or support. He suggested that the delegation should be composed of those elected in the December 1978 election.

Answering questions at the news conference, Mr. Mudge said that, as he saw it, the primary purpose of that conference would be to solve the credibility crisis. His Alliance would not participate in an internationally-supervised election if there was no impartiality.

When it was put to him that a written undertaking had been made that all parties would be on a par once implementation of Resolution 435 had started, he remarked: "That is too late to place them on a par after implementation has started. In my opinion, the psychological effect will be too great -- I think if the forces arrive here with a SWAPO label on them, then in my opinion the effect would be too great".

In New York Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO's United Nations representative, said he would not like to speculate now that there was hope for a pre-implementation conference. What he wanted to say, though, was that as far as his movement was concerned, there would only be talks with South Africa and

no one else. Mr. Gurirab said it was totally immaterial who was with the South African delegation.

Here now follows the introductory paragraph to the key paragraphs 18 to 24, which is the verbatim text of the agreement between South Africa and Dr. Kurt Waldheim:

At the end of the mission, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari travelled to inform the current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity and the Presidents or Prime Ministers of the Frontline States and Nigeria concerning the discussions in Pretoria and to brief the President of SWAPO. Consultations also continued with the Government of South Africa which, on November 21, stated that it gave its assent to the conclusion which is set out in Paragraphs 18 to 24 below:

Whilst assent is also given by the other Parties consulted for the cause of action they proposed, concern was expressed that if the time-frame for starting implementation were made, even indirectly, to the issue of trust and confidence, there could be the risk of a further and unacceptable delay. In this connection, I have set out the position by my representative in Pretoria in Paragraph 11 above. I am deeply aware of the concern of the international community over the all-too-long postponement to a solution to the question of Namibia.

I believe, however, that we may have reached a decisive stage in the long and difficult effort to resolve this question. I hope, therefore, that all concerned will now be prepared to move forward boldly and in good faith along the lines now suggested in order to ensure a sequence of events leading to the start of implementation of Resolution 435 [1978] in March, 1981, and independence by the end of 1981.

In the consultations which I have undertaken since the return of the mission with the governments of the five Western members of the contact group, they have pledged their support for the cause of action proposed, and in particular for the time-frame set out below. They have also emphasized that they will continue to use their good offices to this end.

#### CONCLUSION:

##### PARAGRAPH 18:

It is of vital importance that the independence of Namibia should be achieved in 1981, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 [1978]. In order to achieve this aim, a date for the ceasefire and a start of implementation should be set in the early part of 1981.

##### PARAGRAPH 19:

One of the main obstacles to progress in the negotiations hitherto have been acute mutual distrust and lack of confidence. The mission was informed by the South African Government that this problem in itself affects the setting of a date for implementation. It was also informed that, if this obstacle can be overcome, the end of 1981 would be a realistic target date for the independence of Namibia.

##### PARAGRAPH 20:

A means of facilitating agreement and of creating the necessary climate of confidence and understanding would be a pre-implementation multi-party meeting in which the parties concerned in the emphasis election would be included. There is general agreement that this meeting should be held under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

PARAGRAPH 21

There have recently been a number of initiatives and approaches from various quarters for such a meeting based on the United Nations plan, in conformity with Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) and other practical proposals. Such a meeting could facilitate the implementation of that Resolution by discussing relevant aspects of implementation with the purpose of securing the co-operation of all concerned. In this connection it will be recalled that, under the settlement proposal, the text of drawing up and adopting the constitution is a function of the Constituent Assembly.

PARAGRAPH 22:

It would be understood that a proposed meeting would be held in the context of an agreed time-frame with a view to the parties themselves assisting in resolving difficulties created by distrust and lack of confidence, South Africa having reaffirmed its continuing role as the interlocutor under Resolution 435 (1978).

PARAGRAPH 23:

In the expectation that the problem of confidence can be overcome by the holding of such a meeting, and subject to satisfactory arrangements concerning the composition of UNTAG, I would, on the basis of the discussions recently held in Pretoria and after the necessary consultations, propose March, 1981 for the commencement of implementation of Resolution 435 (1978).

PARAGRAPH 24:

Accordingly, the intention would be to call a pre-implementation meeting from January 7 to 14, 1981, under the auspices and chairmanship of the United Nations. The basis of the meeting would conform to the formula agreed upon during bi-lateral discussions held earlier this year on the question of

"direct talks". Accordingly, South Africa and SWAPO have been contacted concerning the composition of the respective delegations that will participate in the meeting. I have also contacted the Frontline States and Nigeria, the Organisation of African Unity and the contact group of the Five Western States about the sending of observers.

# SWAPO IS READY FOR CEASEFIRE, CLAIMS UN REPRESENTATIVE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 29 Nov 80 p 10

[Text]

## OWN CORRESPONDENT NEW YORK:

If the proposed pre-implementation conference does not come off, or in the event of its failure, there will be a total onslaught against Pretoria, said Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirah here yesterday morning (03h20 South African time).

SWAPO's United Nations representative spoke to the press at an informal party hosted by him for his many political friends at the United Nations.

The usually cautious Mr. Gurirah, who in recent weeks showed mental fatigue because of having worked almost around the clock, struck an extremely happy note.

"SWAPO is now ready to sign a ceasefire. From what we hear here, the South Africans remain adamant, and they refuse an assurance, a commitment of a

ceasefire.

"If this attitude of theirs continues, and if the pre-implementation meeting does not take place, then there will be action by the African Group and all our other friends at the United Nations to urge the convening of a Security Council meeting with a view to brooking mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

"We have informed the Secretary-General that we are ready to sign a ceasefire. If there is further failure, we have this commitment by our many friends of more forthcoming aid, more than we are already getting, with a view to intensifying the struggle on all fronts. The war will be intensified. There will be a total onslaught. There are countries that will give us all-round assistance to achieve this", said Mr. Gurirah.

## BRIEFS

**MINING PLANS**--The Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Ibrahim Hassan, last Thursday said that the country had been divided into zones for the effective exploitation of its mineral resources. He said that the zoning would enhance the immediate exploitation of viable mineral resources so that the country would be less dependent on oil. Alhaji Ibrahim, who was speaking at the commissioning of the 345,000 Naira electricity project at Ugep, in Cross River State, said that if the mineral resources of the state fall within the viable zone, his ministry would not hesitate to exploit them. The minerals include uranium and limestone. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 80 p 7]

**CHALLAWA DAM**--Construction work on the 35 million Naira Challawa Gorge Dam in Kano State is expected to be completed within 30 months, the project manager of the dam, Malam Ado Yakasai, has disclosed. [as published] Contract for the construction of the dam, was awarded to the Kano State Water Resources and Engineering Construction Agency (WRECA), by the Federal Government in April, this year. Malam Ado disclosed that the dam would be the largest in the country, adding that it was primarily designed for irrigation purposes but would also supply drinking water to the surrounding villages in the area. The project manager made these disclosures while welcoming the new director-general of the British Council, Mr. Burgh. The director-general was accompanied to the site of the dam, by the Kano State Head of the Civil Service, Alhaji Saidu Gwarzo. According to the project manager, the dam would cover an area of about 100 square kilometres with a maximum height of 39 metres and crest width of ten metres. Welcoming the director-general, the district head of Karaye, Alhaji Garba Karaye, said that Karaye was found in the eleventh century and that farming was the main occupation of the people of the area. [James Akande] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 80 p 11]

**PEANUT PRODUCTION BOOST**--The Federal Government has granted 4.3 million Naira to the Nigerian Ground Board (NGB) to boost groundnut production in the country. Speaking to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Kano, the General Manager of the Board, Alhaji U. B. Danfulani, said the amount fell short of the 11 million Naira needed to purchase groundnut seeds for planting in the 1981 growing season. He attributed the shortfalls in groundnut production over the years to the unprecedented attacks of the aphids and rosette viruses in 1975 as well as the drought in the country in 1973. [as published] He stated that these natural obstacles to groundnut production were compounded by comparatively better pricing for such food crops as rice, corn and millet, which farmers now preferred to produce. He regretted that purchase of the commodities by his board had fallen drastically from 2,195 tonnes in the 1975-76 buying season to only eight tonnes in 1978/80.



Alhaji U. B. Danfulani mentioned smuggling as one of the most intractable problems facing his board. He said that the law which gave farmers the freedom to sell their products at places and to people of their choice was being exploited by some middlemen who smuggled groundnut to neighbouring countries to obtain foreign exchange with which foreign goods were smuggled back into the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 80 p 1]

**POLICE PROMOTIONS**--A total of 371 policemen and women in Borno State police Command have been promoted to various ranks between January and November this year. A release issued by the Police Public Relations Officer ASP F. La'aril said those promoted included 216 constables who were promoted to corporals, 131 corporals were promoted to sergeant majors while 18 sergeants were promoted to the inspectorate cadre. The release said more encouragement through promotion was in the pipeline for hard-working and disciplined men of the police in the state. The statement, therefore, urged indigenes of Borno State willing to serve in the force to come and enlist. It further said recruitment exercise takes place every month. The release also pointed out that 32 vacancies existed for the enlistment of women in the state command and therefore urged interested women to join the force. [Sani Haruna] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Nov 80 p 7]

**AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS**--Nigeria is now to export cars to neighbouring African countries, the Managing Director of Volkswagen of Nigeria Limited, Mr. H. E. Spillman has indicated in Lagos. [as published] Already, negotiations are at an advanced stage with Ghana and Sierra Leone on the modalities of introducing Nigerian-assembled cars into those countries, he said. Mr. Spillman who was speaking at the formal launching of a new brand of 'Passat' car, the Passat TS, said the only obstacle that stood in the way of finalising arrangements for export of Nigeria-assembled cars was the foreign exchange problem which, he said would soon be resolved. [Moses Olorode] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Nov 80 p 7]

**GLASS FACTORY FOR KANO**--A 56 million Naira glass factory is to be established in Dambatta, headquarters of the Dambatta Local Government area of Kano State next year. Disclosing this in an interview, the state's Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu, said that work on the project is expected to take off in March, next year, after the completion of technical studies now going on. The state's Ministry of Lands and Survey, he went on, had completed the topographic studies for the proposed glass project, adding that the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives would serve as "surety" for the project. The commissioner also disclosed that the state government would hold 30 per cent shares of the total investment in the industry. [James Akande] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Dec 80 p 24]

**DAM CONSTRUCTION**--Ogun-Oshun River Basin Authority has signed a 36-million Naira contract agreement for the construction of the civil works of the Ikere Gorge Dam at some 40 kilometres northeast of Iseyin, Oyo State. With a capacity of about 690 million cubic metres of water, the dam, when completed, is expected to provide municipal and industrial water supply for Iseyin township and its environs as well as metropolitan Lagos. It will also help to irrigate some areas in the mid-sector of Ogun basin and provide hydro-power for use in the immediate environment. At the signing ceremony in Abeokuta, capital of Ogun State last Friday, the chairman of the authority, Prince Adeleke Adedoyin, disclosed that the project would

play a significant role in the success of the Federal Government's green revolution programme. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Dec 80 p 16]

**EFFORTS AGAINST NPN CLAIMED**--Governor Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa of Sokoto State has alleged that there are certain unnamed people with "leftist attitude" working for the down fall of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in the guise of being state members of the party. [as published] He made the pronouncement while addressing the state congress of the party in Gusau last weekend. Although journalists were asked to leave the Sardauna Memorial Stadium where the meeting took place, after the various addresses, copies of the speeches said to have been delivered were later distributed to them. He stressed that NPN as a party was moving ahead and no individual should make the mistake of thinking there would be progress without his or her consent. The governor noted that a careful study would reveal that only a few local government branches of the party did not have leadership squables, instead of the leaders to unite and work for the good of the society. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 17]

CSO: 4420

# SENGHOR DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ECONOMIC SITUATION, PROSPECTS

Niamey SAHEL HERDO in French 3 Nov 80 pp 24-25

[Exclusive interview of Senghor after closing of CEAO Summit, conducted by Assane Saadou: "I Support African Cooperation"]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, the North-South dialogue has not as yet yielded satisfactory results for our countries. What is your view of the situation and what are your suggestions on the factual establishment of a new world economic order?

Leopold S. Senghor: I believe that one must begin by looking at the facts which motivated the opening of a North-South dialogue. For 15 years, from 1945 to 1960, I denounced in the French parliament the colonialist pact. I denounced the deterioration of trade terms. This deterioration has been computed by the World Bank for the period between 1952 and 1972. It averaged 2.5 percent annually according to World Bank computations. However, following the 1974 crisis, the Third World specialists have estimated the deterioration as ranging between 10 and 20 percent.

Naturally, it is this deterioration that must be fought. I acknowledge the effort made by the developed countries. They had pledged to allocate 0.7 percent of their gross national product to aid to development. Last year their contribution totaled 0.34-0.35 percent (the contribution of the West was equal to that of the communist countries in the East).

[Question] What are the remedies?

[Answer] I believe that the developed countries should honor their commitments and raise their contribution to 0.7 percent of their GNP. However, this would be insufficient and that is the reason for which at the extraordinary session on disarmament of the United Nations I brought up the idea of levying a five percent tax on the defense or war budgets of all developed and developing countries. These are the suggestions I will submit to the congress of the Socialist International which will be held in Madrid from 12 to 16 November. I shall introduce a report on behalf of the South. What is the target? The target, therefore, is to increase the aid given by developed countries to the developing countries in order to stabilize raw material prices, including petroleum (I can speak freely on the subject since we have petroleum in Senegal which we will begin to extract in 1983). I believe that the OPEC is headed toward the solution that petroleum prices must be indexed to the prices of goods and services of the developed countries.

[Question] Mr President, what point has been reached with the organization of the trilogue? Could the trilogue succeed where the dialogue failed?

[Answer] Ever since our independence, in Senegal, we have called for a dialogue between Europe and Africa or, more precisely, for a Euro-African association. It was then that the dialogue between Europe and the Arab countries was initiated. At the 1977 Cairo Arab-African summit Conference I launched the idea of a European-Arab-African association. The purpose of the trilogue is the same.

Let us point out that we are progressing slowly. We discussed the problem at the extraordinary summit meeting of the OAU held last April in Lagos. We also discussed it at the beginning of July at the regular summit meeting of the OAU in Freetown.

Naturally, we are pursuing our dialogue with the French government. I shall mention this again to President Giscard d'Estaing in November.

[Question] Mr President, considering the current situation, what is the state of the Senegalese economy and what are its prospects?

[Answer] The Senegalese economy is experiencing difficulties like all economies throughout the world. Its difficulties are enhanced by the fact that we are a Sudano-Sahelian country. In 20 years of Senegalese independence we have had 10 years of drought. The situation was aggravated by the fact that we had a severe drought in 1977 which was repeated in 1979. On each occasion we had a balance of trade deficit of some 50 billion. That is why we are currently borrowing some 100 billion francs from France and from international institutions.

The Senegalese economy is having difficulties but it is not alone. I am sure that you read in the latest issue of the periodical JEUNE AFRIQUE that the Ivory Coast is experiencing difficulties and was planning to borrow several hundred billion. Clearly, the Ivory Coast is richer than Senegal.

We are borrowing but, since last year, we have also inaugurated an austerity policy.

The prime minister submitted to the national assembly a short-term recovery plan. Subsequently, at the beginning of this year, he submitted a medium-term recovery plan for the 1980-1985 period. Above all, along with these recovery plans, we are proceeding with industrial development. In fact, we have discovered a source of energy (petroleum was discovered over 10 years ago but it is of the heavy, bituminous kind). We shall begin petroleum extraction in 1983. By 1986 we shall begin, therefore, to exploit important iron ore deposits in eastern Senegal. We have discovered other mineral resources as well. I believe that we shall have several difficult years and that we shall come to the surface by 1986-1987 providing that we follow our policy of austerity. Let me remind you that we have closed down one-half of our embassies and removed one-half of our official cars, among other measures.

[Question] Mr President, to what extent could groups such as the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and the CEDEAO [West African State Economic community] speed up African Unity?

[Answer] I have always supported African cooperation in concentric circles. In 1961, at the constituent congress of the OAU, opposing those who, like N'Krumah were in favor of the immediate organization of an African economic community, a joint government, and a joint army, I supported a methodical and more progressive development and the organization of regional communities.

Last year West Africa was the first area to set up a community. Previously, however, we had already established subregional communities (OMUS) [expansion unknown, presumably OMVS], OMVG, CILSS [Inter-state Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel]]. I believe that it is through specific, methodical and progressive activities that African unity will be achieved on the basis of an economic plan alone, for on the political level, in Senegal we are democrats. We believe that each state must develop its own model in accordance with its own history, geography and economic and cultural realities.

[Question] Mr President, do you foresee a political role for the CEA0?

[Answer] I do not foresee a political role for the CEA0 for the simple reason, stating this yet once again, that each country must implement its ideological option and each state must set its own model.

That is why I can say that since 1945 through their votes the Senegalese have always shown their attachment to democratic socialism. Currently we have a multiple party system in Senegal. We have four parties representing the current ideologies. We have a conservative party, a radical liberal party, a democratic socialist party, and a Marxist-Leninist party. I think, therefore, that the CEA0 should be an economic community transcending ideological differences.

5157

CSO: 4400



## SENEGAL

### TWO FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Two agreements were signed yesterday morning in the office of the minister of the Economy and Finance. One agreement concerns the opening up of credit totaling 550,000,000 CFA francs, by means of which the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] is participating in the financing of the ORTS [Senegalese Office of Television Broadcasting] emergency plan; this agreement was signed by Ousmane Seck and Mr Charpentier, the director of the CCCE in Senegal. The other agreement, which concerns a loan of 10,000,000,000 CFA francs by means of which the CCCE is making available to Senegal the resources needed to finance a huge investment program, was signed by the minister of the Economy and Finance, Aristide Alcantara, the director of the BNDS [Senegal National Development Bank] and Mr Charpentier.

With the opening up of 550,000,000 in credit, the financial aid from the CCCE takes place in the context of the Senegalese government's decision to assure the ORTS of an investment program that will enable it to pursue its activities under good conditions for at least 5 years, until the ORTS development program begins operation.

The aid, which was granted with an interest rate of 4.5 percent and a repayment period of 15 years with 2 years' deferment, will round out the subsidies to be put in place by the Aid and Cooperation Fund [FAC] of the French Republic and the Senegalese equipment budget for financing the ORTS emergency plan.

The loan of 10 billion CFA francs will make it possible to put into operation a significant number of development projects of high economic impact for Senegal; these projects concern in particular the following priority sectors: development of the river basins, urban hydraulics, village hydraulics, plant production, animal production, tourism, human promotion, housing and urbanism, information and financial participation in the projects.

For this reason, at the end of the signing ceremony Ousmane Seck hastened to remind those present that last July our country had recourse to exceptional aid from France to face a difficult economic and financial situation which "is a reflection in our country of the worldwide economic crisis, aggravated here by the dramatic consequences of the disastrous series of rainfall shortages and poor harvests."

France in fact responded to Senegal's appeal with a series of loans of various forms totaling 2.5 billion. The first section, 11.5 billion was put in place immediately after the agreement obtained in Paris.

According to Ousmane Seck, the last section of the French exceptional aid will be important on more than one account, since it will contribute to mobilizing important financing. It will directly serve productive projects and will thus be a powerful factor in economic recovery. "Our middle-term plan for economic recovery will find in this credit a first-rate appeal," the minister concluded.

In his reply Mr Charpentier assured the minister that his organization will continue to act in such a way that Senegal can emerge from its situation and can develop. He also said that the CCCE would like to intervene in the productive sectors and aid Senegal in the years to come, so it can face the difficult situation it is currently enduring. Mr Charpentier in conclusion assured the minister that France will everything to help surmount these difficulties.

8946

CSO: 4400

## SENEGAL

### STATE ASSISTANCE TO RURAL AREAS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8-9 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] A Food Aid Commission document sums up the 1979-1980 agricultural season and emphasizes the Senegalese Government's efforts to come to the aid of the deprived populations. The program was carried out under good conditions despite the harmful effect of the late-autumn rains on the quality of the preceding harvests.

Last year's winter season was characterized by a good distribution of precipitation. This did not fail to have an influence on the crops. In some regions of Senegal the millet harvests were almost nonexistent, whereas in the southern part of the country rice production was affected by the situation.

Using the data supplied by the regional and central technical services as a basis, the Food Aid Commission, since late November 1979, has evaluated the level of the grain shortage and recommended emergency measures of which the International Community was informed. In that context, an FAO-WFP [World Food Program] evaluation mission that was in Senegal last February confirmed the unfavorable elements that marked the 1979-1980 winter season. Besides the grain shortage (118,000 tons), the mission recognized the poor rainfall distribution, poor hydrology (with a late start for the rising of the Senegal River), as well as the appearance of depredators.

On the basis of this finding, the Food Aid Commission and the evaluation mission outlined practical measures to resorb the shortage.

For its part the government, which has known since September 1979 that the regions of Fleuve, Louga and the northern part of Eastern Senegal were threatened with famine, ordered free distribution of 9,000 tons of souma [translation unknown] millet. The acquisition of this millet and its transportation cost the state 550,000,000 of our francs. With the goal of assisting all the disaster-stricken populations, the government provided for a second millet distribution program whose purchase cost was in the neighborhood of a billion and a half. Toward the same objective, it asked for international emergency aid before the most recent winter season. The EEC responded to that appeal by disbursing nearly 300,000,000 of our francs. Despite all of these efforts, the distribution program experienced difficulties of proper execution, chiefly because of the indispensable standardization of packaging. Begun on 2 May 1980, it could not be completed until last 31 July.

## Gradual Disengagement

Faced with the delay in international aid, the government launched a third distribution program of 5,000 tons of souna millet, which necessitated 330,000,000 CFA francs to aid 1,000,000 Senegalese, on the basis of 5 kilograms per person. This was in August.

In all, the government's total financial effort for the deprived populations amounts to 3,254,190,000 CFA francs for purchase and transportation of 42,000 tons of local millet, as well as for its participation in the transporting of donations from abroad.

This state effort is growing, for since the creation in 1974 of the Disaster Aid Commission we have observed the increase in the budgetary envelope reserved for the victims of natural calamities. Moreover, since 1978 we have noted a gradual disengagement of the International Community, for which the state must take up the slack. In fact, donors are more and more interested in operations that tend to improve the food autonomy of the developing countries rather than responding to impromptu solicitations. Along that line, the Senegalese government envisages forming a food stock pile this year, beginning with local grain if possible. Failing that, it will resort to imported sorghum. The FRG, the US and France are participating in setting up the stock pile.

Over the long term it goes without saying that the government's objective is to eliminate foreign aid by means of a gradual food self-sufficiency. This requires a consistent agricultural policy basically founded on the exploitation of hydraulic resources.

8946

CSO: 4400

# REFORM OF PEANUT MARKETING TERMED 'REVOLUTION'

Dakar AFRICA in French Nov 80 pp 31-32

[Article by Joel Decupper: "Abdou Diouf's Revolution"]

[Text] It is a veritable revolution that is taking place in Senegal and yet, very few Senegalese are aware of it. The event barely merited two articles in the national daily, articles in which the importance of the reform in peanut marketing -- their subject -- does not seem to be adequately stressed.

It is true that among the many points they have in common with the French, the Senegalese prefer to show more interest in their debacles than their successes. ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development] is a striking example. Its failure attracted everyone's attention, to the extent that LE SOLEIL devoted several pages to it and one minister even tried to show in his columns -- in the very midst of the misfortune -- that the organization was not a failure, or at least not totally.

Consequently, any Senegalese can explain in detail the reasons for ONCAD's failure. No point will be forgotten: neither the poor organization nor the delays in supplies, the opening of bargaining, financing and payment, not the absence of control or the fraud, trafficking or manipulation of which the peasants were the victims.

Just as the French would do, the Senegalese will forget the progress of the rural world since independence, the development of rural housing and its equipment. However, unlike the former colonizers, he will be careful not to spell out responsibilities. While the French would quite naturally point out the man who was the most closely linked to ONCAD for the longest period of time, the Senegalese will be content to blame the government, even the chief of state, as if it were directly in charge of the management of the organization.

Naturally, our man wallows in absolute pessimism. Peanuts are finished. One will have to go to food crops and pray that oil will be discovered.

## Era of Realism?

Fortunately for Senegal, the prime minister, the man with the dossiers, has set up a team of experts whose private life, for the first time, has not been set aside. With a realism to which, we must admit, Senegal has not accustomed us, the team has set up a new marketing system that is totally remarkable in its simplicity and



efficiency. One thinks of the butter cutter: It had but to be imagined! Whatever the case, for the first time since Senegal has existed -- or rather, since peanuts have been grown there -- peanuts are enjoying efficiency. What is even better, for the first time, with the system established, the farmers will no longer be robbed. On the contrary, they will receive a fair price for their work. Let the people be the judge!

Henceforth, it is the oilworks that will buy the nuts directly from the cooperatives. There are some 1,700 of the latter, organized in four zones, each attached to an oilworks. Those in Cape-Verde and the Thies and Louga regions will come under Lesieur; those in Diourbel under SEIB [expansion unknown]; those in Sine-Saloum and Eastern Senegal under SODEC [expansion unknown]; and those in Casamance under SEIC [expansion unknown]. As one can see, the distribution is convenient and it is geographically rational.

Each oilworks will take in the cooperatives in its geographical area. All the data from the cooperatives will be handled by computers, whether it be a question of their characteristics, activities, results and development or their production and quality. In this way, the oilworks will be able to closely follow the collection of peanuts and their marketing.

As the commercial firms once did, on the basis of information gathered at production places by officials from the oilworks, at the beginning of December, before the beginning of trading, a cash advance equal to 20 percent of the estimated amount of production will be paid to each cooperative to enable it to buy the peanuts from the farmers for cash. Payment will be 49 francs on the basis of a price of 50 francs per kilogram set for the next trading, the remaining franc being retained by the oilworks as an antifraud measure. The indebted cooperatives will be paid 46 francs per kilogram, with 3 francs being paid to the BNDS [Senegal National Development Bank] to pay off the debt, which was the object of a 5-year moratorium.

#### Farmers Pay Regularly

At the level of each oilworks, a Peanut Directorate will be set up with a corps of inspectors with 1 inspector for 10 to 20 cooperatives, depending on their geographical situation. Every cooperative will be visited at least once a week by these inspectors, who will inform their directorate of the purchase situation and the evaluation of grain, with this information then fed into the computer. Based on this data, the oilworks will be able to inject money before the preceding financing is used up. Financing will be weekly so that the cooperatives will always be able to pay the farmers cash for their peanuts. It should be emphasized that this process will eliminate the hated IOU's previously given to the farmers, the schemes used against them and the many protests. In addition to a simplification of accounting, there will result a net reduction in the drain of peanuts to Gambia.

The oilworks will take over the former grouping units, which will be managed by their own employees. The peanuts will either be shipped directly to the plants, the grouping units or private shellers, who will do piecework for the oilworks. These different shipments will be computer planned by the oilworks and made known to the cooperatives for their information.

It should be noted that the shipment of peanuts from the cooperatives will be left up to the latter. Oil works will provide such transport only if asked but nevertheless, will pay for shipping according to the scale set by authorities. Shipping information will be fed into the computer and every week, the oilworks will know the exact situation of shipments and the amount owing to every hauler, who will be paid within 8 days maximum.

Consequently, haulers will no longer be imposed on the cooperatives even if the latter have their own means of transport or should desire to use those in their region, as was previously the case. Furthermore, haulers will no longer have to wait to be paid, as was once so often true that some have not yet received what is due them from the last trading!

#### Farmers Responsible

With regard to control of impurities, ONCAD performed the task at the level of the driers and plants. Beyond a certain level of impurities, the producers were penalized. The deductions made resulted in many protests. A new system is being worked out that should make it possible to protect the interests of both producers and industries and above all, give credit to cooperatives whose impurity rates are low so as to improve the quality of their production.

An important innovation is that cooperatives as such will henceforth be paid 1,000 francs per ton of peanuts delivered. Payment will be made every month. By way of example, a cooperative that produces 1,000 tons of peanuts will receive 1 million francs. In this way, the cooperatives will have the means to finance their own operations and to pay their representatives (counter weighers) at the peanut receiving centers: driers, shelling units and plants.

In additions, inasmuch as ONCAD's tasks are divided among SONAR [expansion unknown], the cooperatives and oilworks, the remuneration received by that organization will be divided among the three structures also. The cooperatives will therefore receive their share of the remuneration. This will enable them to pay the weighers, who will be their own employees. Weighers from outside the cooperatives had been forced on them by ONCAD, which had difficulty controlling them, as shown by shocking scandals. Henceforth, they will come directly under the board of directors of the cooperative, which will easily be able to watch over them. Likewise, the cooperatives will pay the chairmen of their boards. They will then be more able to watch their action.

#### True Socialization

Finally, the final innovation is that the bonus for oil content which the oilworks paid ONCAD, due to the fact that the oil content of Senegalese peanuts is higher than that used in the setting of international prices, will henceforth go to the cooperatives. This bonus, whose amount may go as high as 1 billion CFA francs, depending on the crop, should enable them to purchase part of the capital of the oilworks. There will result a real socialization of the main national industrial tool because the rural world will be involved in production and the processing of the product of their work as well.

It is likely that this reform, whose main lines we have stressed, will be adapted as it is applied. The fact that it is effective will naturally lead to this. To the inevitable detractors who accuse us of excessive optimism, we would reply that we do not doubt its success because the oilworks will not have difficulty assuming their new responsibilities thanks to the organizational qualities characteristic of the private sector which they have always demonstrated. They will succeed all the more easily because they will be assured of the active participation of the farmers through their cooperatives because they will finally be directly responsible for the management of their production and assured of receiving all the fruits of their labor.

#### No More Farmers Robbed

In fact, undoubtedly for the first time since peanuts became Senegal's main source of wealth, the farmers will no longer be robbed. Those who took advantage of them did it in their own behalf: the traders before independence and the employees of ONCAD later, for lack of controls. No employee of the oilworks will try to rob the peanuts on behalf of his employer and one can be confident that thanks to the methods of inspection used in private enterprises, the oilworks will reduce misappropriations to occasional incidents rapidly eliminated.

It is obvious that the success of this veritable revolution would become problematic if the nationalization of the oilworks were to bring about a questioning of the "private" nature of their management. Making them official enterprises would rapidly lead to a "blown up ONCAD" that would yield even more disastrous results.

Excluding this unpleasant possibility, the fact remains that the effects of this resolution will not be fully felt during the coming harvest but only with the one beginning at the end of 1981. At a time when international difficulties -- inflation, higher oil prices, deterioration of the terms of trade -- and domestic problems -- climatic contingencies, limitations of the recovery plan -- incline one to despair, the hope stimulated by the reform of marketing of the main national product should be precious encouragement. Consequently, it is to be regretted that the prime minister, because he is the artisan of this revolution and undoubtedly out of modesty or perhaps to guard against propaganda, has not seen fit to better inform his fellow countrymen about it.

11, 1981

11, 1981

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN--The OPEC Fund for International Development has lent Sierra Leone \$1m. to import capital goods and food. The loan is interest free with a 0.5 per cent annual service charge and a ten year maturity. [Text]  
[London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2432]

SUGAR FACTORY--The Magbass Sugar Factory, which is being built by China, will go into full production early next year. The project, described as the most elaborate agro-based industry ever undertaken in Sierra Leone, has a sugar cane plantation of 3,350 acres attached to the factory, of which over 1,000 acres of sugar cane has already been cultivated. When fully operational, the factory should produce a capacity of 400 tonnes of sugar per day, enough to meet local needs, and export potential. One of the by-products of the factory, molasses, will be used to produce industrial alcohol. [Text]  
[London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2461]

SIERRA LEONE-MOSCOW FLIGHTS--The Russian airline, Aeroflot, will shortly begin direct flights between Sierra Leone and Runaia. A technical delegation from Aeroflot recently visited the country to work out practical details on an air traffic agreement, and setting up an airline agency and refuelling facilities. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2461]

CSO: 4420

## MALAN ATTACKS CRITIC OF PRIME MINISTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN (in English) 13 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by Johan Kleppers]

[Text]

**OUTSHOORN.** — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan yesterday lashed out at the enemies of the Prime Minister, saying they had the chance to strengthen and develop the country but did not avail themselves of the opportunity.

Addressing a passing-out parade at Outshoorn, General Malan said what was happening in the political arena was in direct conflict with the guidelines the government was attempting to establish for peaceful continued existence.

Attempts to denigrate Mr P W Botha and place him under suspicion were not in the country's interests and would "plunge us all into a suicidal situation", General Malan said.

Speaking at a passing-out parade at the Infantry School, General Malan said the country's enemies were using every possible means to achieve their objective, reports Sapa.

They were trying to destroy South Africa's economy and internal politics by arousing suspicion and uncertainty and promoting division, by acts of sabotage and by stirring up unrest.

"It is, without a doubt, a revolutionary conflict planned and fomented by communists. Their pawns, our immediate enemy in this conflict, are manipulated by international communism."

General Malan said it was imperative to form a solid base within the country to oppose the escalating onslaught against South Africa.

A strong government was of cardinal importance — a government in which the nation believed and could trust as a binding factor going beyond language, cultural and even colour boundaries.

Referring to people who had missed the

opportunity to "strengthen the country", General Malan said: "These same people did not avail themselves of their opportunities in the past, but they nevertheless now see their way clear, at one very time when we can least afford it, to sow political dissension among our own ranks by trying to denigrate our leader, the Prime Minister himself, and by trying to place him under suspicion."

"I wish to make it very plain to you today that these attempts will in no way be in the interests of the country but will, on the contrary, plunge us all into a suicidal situation."

General Malan said that as a member of the Cabinet who, by virtue of his appointment, had an understanding of the struggle facing South Africa, "I cannot allow this reprehensible behaviour to go unnoticed".

He deemed it necessary, he added, to confirm again "my unconditional loyalty to the Prime Minister for his purposefulness and leadership".

General Malan paid tribute to the nearly 2 000 junior leaders who were passing out yesterday and said the Infantry School had established exceptional achievements during the past year.

These included the highest evaluation results achieved by a unit during counter-insurgency evaluation in the operational area (85 percent) and an exceptionally high score for marksmanship (204/250).

A statue depicting an infantryman in action was unveiled. The statue is the work of Corporal Mark Stephens, a national serviceman from Pretoria who has won the Outshoorn municipal bursary to study art at a technical or university. The statue was donated by Outshoorn to the Infantry school.

Report by Johan Kleppers, 181 Mitchell Street, Pretoria, and G Kuhn, Barclay St, Church St., Pretoria.



## VORSTER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR BITWA INITIATIVES

Johannesburg: THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 80 p 5

(Text)

**STELLENBOSCH** — The former State President, Mr B J Vorster, said yesterday he endorsed initiatives by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to secure co-operation among the population groups of southern Africa.

At the same time Mr Vorster warned that success should not be expected to be achieved overnight. "The tempo of Africa is slow."

Mr Vorster, who is also Chancellor of Stellenbosch University, was addressing 1 000 people on the final day of the university's graduation ceremony.

He said that in 1973 he had already spelt out the concept of a constellation of states in southern Africa which would be politically independent but would co-operate closely in the economic sphere.

### Attention

Mr Vorster said that 1981 would be the year of southern Africa.

"International attention is focused on southern Africa as never before."

He associated himself with a call by the university's rector, Professor Mike de Vries, that people should concentrate even more on studying.

South Africa needed not only more people but also more knowledge. The country would play its part in 1981.

"It has taken several years to convince the world that the Whites in South Africa are not colonialists but have a right to be in Africa."

The right of White South Africa was being accepted by the outside world and also by many Black African leaders although they would not always readily acknowledge it.

### White rights

Mr Vorster said the rights of Whites in Africa should not be regarded as being conditional, that they were in Africa on parole and that they would only be tolerated for good behaviour.

"I associate myself with calls by the Prime Minister with regard to co-operation in southern Africa."

Quoting from a speech he made in 1975 when he was still Prime Minister, Mr Vorster said that South Africa had a task to create not only good relations among its people, but a pattern was developing which would serve as an example for Africa and the rest of the world.

A constellation of states could develop which would not prescribe to each other politically but would work closely together economically to the advantage of the larger southern Africa as a whole.

### Results

"We will do right and well to support these initiatives with everything at our disposal," he said. "But we should not expect results tomorrow or the day after."

Mr Vorster said international recognition of South Africa's Black National States would eventually be achieved.

"I believe there will first be de facto change and then de jure change."

But Black African leaders should understand that their demands for a one-man-one-vote government in South Africa would be rejected. They would also have to get rid of the hate and distrust which sometimes came through strongly.

It would be in the interests of Africa and economic realities would demand that Africa co-operated in such a constellation of states.

### Reality

They had nothing to fear that South Africa would dominate them in such a framework of co-operation.

"I believe the day will come that a constellation of states will become a reality."

Mr Vorster expressed the hope that 1981 would set Africa free of its fears and prejudices. — Sapa.

FRENCH REPORTS SAY PAC ATTACKED SASOL PLANT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 7

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

**DUBBAN.** — Leading French newspapers carried reports this week claiming that the Pan-African Congress and not the African National Congress was responsible for the attack on the Sasol plant earlier this year.

Two of the newspapers quoted French intelligence sources and said the PAC was now directing its anti-South African operations from Libya, fully backed by Colonel Gaddafi the ruler of the African country.

One newspaper said the PAC had established at least three bases in Libya in the last four years which have the support of the Gaddafi regime. The paper quoted French intelligence sources as saying that the successful attack Sasol had been engineered at one of the PAC camps in Libya.

Another report in one of the French dailies said that Col Gaddafi, a devout Moslem, had refused to support

the ANC because of its Soviet connections. The report said that Col Gaddafi had flatly refused to allow the ANC to set up bases in Libya, but fully supported the PAC, which has played a central rôle in international support in the onslaught against South Africa.

A third report in a French newspaper said that the PAC delegation had been assured of the support of the Libyan government, Col Gaddafi and PAC leaders. It quoted as its source French intelligence and French diplomats in Africa.

Until these revelations, the ANC has claimed responsibility for the attack on Sasol.

The chief of the Security Branch of South Africa, Brigadier Johan Coetsee, was not available for comment yesterday and other senior officers said they did not want to comment on newspaper reports.

GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP SOUTH SOTHO AREA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 80 p 10

[Text]

PLANS for the development of the Bloemfontein, Onverwacht, Vaalkraal area of the Free State were outlined in a statement yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, issued by the Office of the Prime Minister.

The Cabinet had decided it was necessary to bring about a balanced relationship between centres of employment and residential areas to ensure co-ordinated development and meet the growing demand for employment opportunities, the statement said.

The Onverwacht-Vaalkraal areas, where more than 50 000 South Sotho's already live, could not be considered solely from an urbanisation point of view. It also had to be seen in the light of national development.

The sub-region should evolve to provide a balanced urban environment for the South Sotho's in the Onverwacht-Vaalkraal area as well as for the Tswana

people in the vicinity of Thabancha.

To promote development in the Onverwacht-Vaalkraal area, further residential development for Blacks at Bloemfontein would have to be restricted as far as possible.

However, the permanent residential rights of Blacks qualifying under certain sections of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act would be respected.

"Obviously," the statement said, "the standard of the Black urban area of Bloemfontein should be improved in order to enhance the quality of life for the inhabitants."

The Government was determined to alleviate unemployment in the sub-region and acknowledged the important role Bloemfontein, with its developed infrastructure, had to play.

The principle of clustered economic development was accepted as being the best possible solution to create meaningful employment opportunities in the area. — Sage.

## BRIEFS

**DELEGATION TO TAIWAN--Taipei--**A 55-member mission consisting of high-ranking South African Government officials, Parliamentarians, industry and business leaders and their wives, has arrived in Taipei for an eight-day visit. The visit is sponsored by the South African Ministry of Transport to mark the opening of a direct air service between Taipei and Johannesburg. Among other members of the mission are Mrs Betsy Verwoerd, widow of the late South African Prime Minister Dr H. F. Verwoerd, Mr S. F. Kotze, Minister of Community Development, Mr C. V. de Villiers, Railway Commissioner of the Ministry of Transport, Mr A. B. Eksteen, Director-General of the Minister of Transport, Mr W. G. Schikerling, Auditor-General, Senator J. Steyl and eight members of Parliament.--SAPA CNA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 11]

**SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT--**A R4.5-million contract for a 500 gross tons stern-fishing trawler has been won by Durban shipbuilders Dorbyl Marine. Confirmation of the contract was given yesterday by Dick Brass, executive director of the company. The trawler will be specially strengthened against ice and is to be built for a Canadian fishing company, John Penny and Son. The trawler is being financed by the Industrial Development Corporation and there is a 20 percent government subsidy. Dorbyl Marine won the contract against fierce competition from Japanese, Korean, Spanish and Canadian shipbuilders. The trawler will be powered by a 2,400 hp MAK engine and fitted with Brussel winchgear. She will operate in Newfoundland waters. Dorbyl Marine are at present busy with two new trawlers for Irvin and Johnson, and a fisheries research vessel. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 20]

**'TERRORISM' TRIAL--Cape Town--**The chairman of the Nyanga Residents Association, Mr Oscar Mpetha (71) and 17 others who face charges of terrorism and murder, will stand trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court on March 3. The men appeared briefly yesterday in the Wynberg Magistrates Court, which sat at Pollamoor prison. The first alternative to the counts of terrorism and murder is public violence, and the second alternative conspiracy. It is alleged that during the period August 8 to August 12 near the Crossroads squatter camp, the accused acted unlawfully and with the intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order. It is alleged they incited to damage motor vehicles by throwing stones and or petrol bombs; assaulted Mr George Beeton, Mr Frederick Jansen, Mr Anthony Ables, Mr Clive Brooks, Mr M. McKay and Mr Ivan Adams.

Mr Beeton and Mr Jansen died as a result of these injuries. It is also alleged they barricaded Klipfontein Road by placing stones, three stumps and car tyres in the road. The men were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 2]

SADF OFFICE FORCE--An office of the Witwatersrand Command of the South African Defence Force in Twist Street Johannesburg was gutted by fire in early yesterday morning. According to the police, the building was broken into and documents in the office set alight. Damage is estimated at R1,000. No arrests have yet been made. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 3]

EXPLOSION AT PRETORIA UNIVERSITY--The explosion in the Unisa office of Professor F. A. Maritz in Pretoria on Wednesday night cannot be connected at this stage with the actions of the so-called "Wit Kommando." But the police's Directorate of Public Relations yesterday confirmed that clues had been found at the scene of the blast. The type of explosive used has also been established. The explosion happened on Wednesday after the staff had already left the building. Professor Maritz was a witness in the Silverton siege trial. Police denied that the explosion could at this stage be connected with the one at Pretoria University in August. Meanwhile, Professor J. J. van der Merwe, deputy rector of Unisa, told THE CITIZEN that security regulations had been stepped up some time ago. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 80 p 3]

C30- 4420



## EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

AN EGYPTIAN Commercial delegation, led by Mr. Gamal Bayoumi from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is currently in the country to propose to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a study of the possibility of signing an agreement for Economic co-operation with Swaziland.

The group, consisting of five other men, Mr. El'Azzazi, Mr. Awad, Mr. Helmy, Mr. Elmekwad and Mr. Elgebill, arrived in the country last Monday and have met the Permanent Secretaries of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Tourism, Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health and the Department of Planning and Statistics.

Yesterday morning the delegation had consultations with the Minister for Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Ngaba. During the meeting, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Gamal Bayoumi pointed out to Prince Ngaba that his delegation requires from the Ministry the specific requirements for industrial development with the aim of providing some technical assistance.

From the Ministry of Industry, the delegation went to the Prime Minister's offices where they also had a brief consultation. Prince Mabandla expressed

his personal concern over the problem of food shortage and the growing rate of unemployment. He pointed out that his government is trying hard to try and eliminate these problems and went on to say that co-operation between members of the government and the government of Egypt as a whole will be of great interest and advantage.

The delegation has met, amongst others, the Chairman of the National Industrial Development Corporation, Prince Masitsela and the Chief Technical Advisor of the Corporation, Mr. Allen Major.

Tomorrow they are due to visit the Chamber of Commerce and the Tourism section of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Tourism.

Other issues which the delegation is due to propose is the study of the possibility of Egypt importing frozen meat, wood and asbestos directly from Swaziland, the study of exporting some Egyptian goods, especially medicine, leather products and shoes.

They are expected to leave the country on Saturday after rounding off their visit by consulting the Ministry of Economic Planning.

CSO: 4420

## ARMY TAKEOVER IN UPPER VOLTA DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2405

[Text]

TALK in Ouagadougou recently had centred more on when a possible coup would take place and who would be responsible rather than on whether such an event might occur. Now President Lamizana is the victim of exasperation in military quarters at the turn political events have taken in the last few months. Circumstances are reminiscent of all the previous crises in Upper Volta which have prompted military intervention or the reassertion of military authority ever since President Lamizana, then Chief of Staff of the Voltaic Army, threw out Maurice Yameogo in a coup in January, 1966.

On November 25 President Lamizana was removed from office, and is now under house arrest, along with the rest of the government, following a bloodless military coup led by the commander of the regiment based in Ouagadougou, Colonel Saye Zerbo.

The new 48-year-old leader announced that the constitution had been suspended, the National Assembly dissolved and that the country was now under the control of a military committee of national recovery. The committee will remain in power until a Government of National Recovery is formed. Ouagadougou Airport was closed and telephone links abroad were temporarily suspended. Information is, therefore, patchy. It is confirmed, according to one agency report, that the present chief of staff, General Jean Zagre, the former chief of staff, General Baba Sy, and the president of the National Assembly, M. Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, are under house arrest. Members of the government are being held at a military camp near the capital.

There are no indications of other members of the assembly being apprehended.

Colonel Saye Zerbo is a former parachutist in the French colonial army, which he left in 1961 with the rank of sub-lieutenant after participating in the campaigns in Indochina and Algeria. He then took a special military training course in France. In 1973 he became the first officer from Upper Volta to graduate from the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre. In 1974 he was made foreign minister in the military government and resigned in 1976. Colonel Zerbo comes from the same region as the ousted President Lamizana and is a Samo. He received some of his higher education at the Institute for Economic and Social Development in Abidjan.

That a coup was on the cards in Upper Volta has been reflected in reports published in these columns in the last few weeks. Since the beginning of the year the government, under M. Joseph Conombo, the prime minister, has been under severe pressure from trade unions to increase salaries and to meet other demands. The fuse which led to the latest military action in Upper Volta was ignited at the beginning of the school year when primary school teachers went on strike claiming that two of their members had been victimised for participating in union activities earlier in the year. There were also allegations that favouritism had taken place in the selection of teachers winning scholarships to study in France. Within weeks the other main teachers' unions — SUVESS, the secondary schools union and SYNEPEL-HV repres-

enting private schools — joined in a solidarity strike with the Syndicat Nationale des Enseignants Africains d'Haute Volta. On November 4 and 5 there was a two-day general strike organised by the four main trade unions.

On November 13 police broke up a march by the trade unions organised to support the teachers' unions which had been banned the day before by the President. He alleged then that agent provocateurs were involved in inciting the demonstrators. Other allegations suggested that the government had stooped to bribery and even violence to win over opponents (*West Africa*, November 17.)

There was much more to the coup, however. The fact that Upper Volta is not yet economically viable — in fact it is further away than ever before from even a respectable modicum of self-sufficiency — is not so much the cause of the framework within which popular reaction to political and economic decisions take place. Austerity budgets augmented by liberal doses of foreign financial assistance are responded to by the unions with demands for increases in salaries to meet the requirements of a rising cost of living. In the last 18 months inflation has been particularly severe in Upper Volta because of the general trend of the world economy.

Perhaps the most serious criticism levelled against the previous government is that it gave no impression of being anywhere near settling the problems that the country faced. Instead it became apparent that money was being used to buy out opposition members and that the government was prepared to sanction violence, in a very limited form, against demonstrators. President Lamizana, who has commanded the respect of much of the armed forces, became closely associated with the Union Democratique Voltaique,

the party in power. He entered the presidential elections in 1978, which he won against an opponent, Macaire Ouedraogo, the candidate for the Union Nationale pour la Defense de la Democratie. He did not resign his army post, and the country's one daily, *OBSERVATEUR*, noted then in its headline that Lamizana had descended into the arena. That act alone precluded any further claim to being an independent arbiter in Voltaic politics.

But while the army has just acted against a government which had become unpopular and which was unable to achieve much, it

would be wrong to presume that this is an indication of complete intolerance of civilian politicians — who in the eyes of the Voltaic military and most independent observers have a remarkable capacity for involvement with their own labyrinthine politics to the exclusion of even the day-to-day affairs of state.

On November 11, the government warded off a vote of censure, tabled by the combined opposition of the UNDD and the Front Progressiste Voltaique — the Professor Ki-Zerbo-Joseph Ouedraogo tandem — by 33 votes to 24. The government was accused of no longer respecting the constitution, of mismanagement of public finances and of being the cause of the current degradation of the political economic and social climate in Upper Volta. The government replied during the debate — echoing the President's insinuations — that the opposition was responsible for fomenting much of the social disorder. The constitution prevented the opposition from tabling another motion of censure for another year.

Just as the military coup of President Lamizana's in 1966 saw the entry of a number of civilians — either radicals or ardent opponents of Yameogo's — in the wake of the coup, it is just as likely that a similar tendency will become evident this time. In 1966 some of the leading politicians were consulted before the coup and it is equally possible that this time some were consulted or advised discreetly. The opposition in Upper Volta has become increasingly vigorous in the language of denunciation of the government. While the trade unions could have continued striking and possibly provoking an unpleasant response from the authorities, the failure of the vote of censure was the last constitutional step the parliamentary opposition could have taken.

Colonel Saye Zerbo has already indicated that he wishes to form a government of national unity, or recovery, in his parlance. Such a government will include civilians, some drawn from the more prominent opponents of the former government. Colonel Zerbo has already trodden softly with regard to the trade unions. The latter, aware of their power, will remain wary while the new leadership of the country becomes clearer.

GOVERNMENT ACHIEVES REFUGEE AID GOALS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 11

[Text] The Government's target of \$110 million in aid from the international community for the resettlement of refugees and the reconstruction of primary schools and water projects has been fully accomplished, according to the United Nations High Commissioner's director of external affairs, Mr Ole Volfgang.

But while estimates of the country's immediate post war cash requirements had been "amazingly" correct, Government estimates of Zimbabwe's food requirements--currently valued at between \$40 and \$50 million--were "well above" original estimates.

Consequently, priorities may be shifted from the cash component to the food component, Mr Volfgang said. The first phase of Zimbabwe's resettlement programme--due for completion at the end of March--would coincide with two other events. These would be Zimbabwe's first annual harvest and a pledging conference planned by the Government.

Donors were being invited by the Government to attend the conference during the last week of March when contributions would be sought for the country's medium and long-term programmes benefiting not only refugees and displaced persons, but also the country at large.

Mr Volfgang emphasised that those carrying arms had not been counted among Zimbabwe's largely resettled refugees--"although their wives and children might have benefited."

Turning to the international scene, he noted that the world's largest single refugee situation in terms of numbers were the 1.3 million Afghans presently in Pakistan. The second largest refugee community was 900,000 Ethiopians in Somali.

As had been the case with Zimbabwe, the Ethiopian statistics were compounded by "the African tradition of hospitality" which led to unregistered refugees living with friends and relatives in cross-border villages.

Mr Volfgang stressed that UNHCR was not a relief agency as such. Relief was merely an "unavoidable necessity" in immediate situations whereas UNHCR was searching for more permanent solutions to the world's refugee problems.

Asking to comment on the recent influx of Cuban dissidents into the United States, Mr Volfig confirmed that UNHCR did not regard them as refugees and the United States had not requested any assistance from UNHCR.

He added that many of the self-styled Cuban refugees were in fact "economic migrants" who were unwilling to adapt to Cuba's socialist system.

Mr Volfig, who had been on a short visit to Zimbabwe during which he had met Ministers and officials from a number of Ministries and Government departments, returned to UNHCR's headquarters in Geneva last night.

He has been UNHCR's director of external affairs since 1967. Before that he had been active with the Danish Refugee Council. He is a Danish citizen.

CSO: 4420



## OUTGOING MAYOR OF GWELO DEPLORES POLITICS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 11

[Text]

**Midlands Representative****GWELO.**

EXPRESSING his unhappiness at the introduction into local government of party politics, Councillor Roy Futter, the outgoing Mayor of Gwelo, said in his valedictory last night that he hoped party politics would not dominate the deliberations of the council.

"I trust that the council will act in the best interests of the city of Gwelo and its inhabitants, even if this means that on occasions it is necessary to oppose the Government on a particular issue," he said.

"We are all councillors working as a team in the best interests of the city and all its people. There is no question of the council being divided into the 'party' and the 'opposition'."

Mr Futter said the new council (which comprises 10 black and six whites) had inherited a financially sound and well-run organisation.

Perhaps there was room for changes in view of political aspirations, and perhaps there was argument that the council which was truly representative of the people should be seen to be making changes.

He warned the new council not to be impetuous. Local government was a complex subject and it took time to understand and appreciate these complexities.

"The finances of a local authority are limited, and it is essential for expenditure to be balanced by income," he said.

Mr Futter referred to the recent fire brigade strike in Gwelo when the council was faced with "unpleasant attitudes and most unreasonable demands". Eventually, the council got the backing of the Ministers of Labour and of Local Government in settling the dispute.

The same situation could repeat itself and though he urged the council to deal fairly with its employees, strike action should not be tolerated. It would be necessary for the council to establish clearly that the municipality must be run by the council as the employer.

Councillor Patrick Kombayi was installed as Gwelo's new Mayor and Councillor Mahasa Chipandambira was installed as the Deputy Mayor.

## POLITICAL ACTIVISTS ACCUSED OF DISCREDITING CHURCH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

**POLITICAL** activists are doing their best to discredit the Christian Church, it was claimed here yesterday.

Canon R. Lwbank, of the Anglican Church, said although the Government was neutral on the role of the Church in Zimbabwe's future, political activists on a lower level were doing their best to undermine it.

Political meetings were being held on Sunday mornings so that people on their way to church would be distracted.

Young Africans in the churches were accusing Christianity of being a foreigner's religion and asking why Jesus Christ is portrayed as a white man and why the devil was black.

"These types of questions have always been posed and asked of the Church throughout the ages. At this moment I believe they are being asked by political activists who are trying to discredit and undermine the Church," he said.

**BULAWAYO**

"The devil is not given any colour in the Bible—evil is represented by darkness. Jesus is not for any colour—he is always seen differently by different cultures. He came for all men.

"Christianity is going to have a hard fight on its hands over the next few years. The religion must adapt to the culture here. I have been instructing priests on how to answer these questions and how to combat the fears and doubts being spread among the African people.

"Since the war ended teams of young evangelists have been travelling in the bush preaching the word of God. It's called Operation Foxfire."

Similar fears were voiced yesterday by the Catholic Church in Bulawayo.

## COMMENTARY OF TEKERE ACQUITTAL PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Rule of Law"]

[Text]

**THE** sensational trial of Mr Edgar Tekere and his bodyguards ended with an equally sensational verdict.

The men were acquitted and that was the finding of the court. The rule of law took its course and it must be accepted.

The unusual aspect of the verdict lay in the difference of opinion between the judge on the one hand and the assessors on the other.

There were a number of counts to be dealt with. But in the main one—that of murder—the court found that Mr Tekere and one of his bodyguards had committed the crime but were entitled to be acquitted because they were acting in good faith for the purposes of suppressing terrorism.

The judge disagreed with this view and had his opinion prevailed they would have been found guilty of murder.

But the law provides that the majority opinion must hold and the two assessors agreed with the defence plea that the accused were acting in good faith.

The verdict will provoke strong feelings among individuals and sections of the community. It has already drawn from Mr Tekere himself remarks which were extremely critical of the judge. This is most regrettable.

We believe people should await the full judgment before making their own assessments which of course they are quite entitled to. But criticism must be tempered with restraint if we are not to dilute the strength we have in the belief in the rule of law.

HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD PRAISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Human Rights"]

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE** is one of the few countries in Africa to earn a favourable mention from Amnesty International for its improved record on human rights.

The people of this country are, of course, well aware of the progress that has been made in this direction by the Government.

But the Amnesty report should serve as a reminder to the outside world that much has been achieved, and is being achieved, to remove the bitter legacies of the war.

No one will pretend that the situation here is perfect. But we have come a long way in a short time. The important thing now is to consolidate and develop the freedoms we now have.

It may be that there are few, if any, countries which can boast of unblemished records on human rights.

Indeed, much of the Amnesty report relating to other African countries makes grim and depressing reading, with widespread executions, killings, ill-treatment of detainees and other forms of brutality.

But that should not give rise to any complacency here. Rather it should serve to emphasise the need for increased vigilance and responsibility to protect the progress we have made.

In this respect Amnesty International must be looked on as a valuable international ally. Its attentions at times may be embarrassing and unwelcome, even in relatively advanced and developed countries. But none can doubt its objectivity.

Long may it continue to prick the conscience of the world.

## CRIMINALS WARNED AS NATION JOINS INTERPOL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 13

[Text]

AS a member of Interpol, the international police organisation, Zimbabwe would be able to deal more effectively against international criminals in the country, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Senator Tarisai Ziyambi, said yesterday.

Senator Ziyambi was speaking at a Press conference on his return from the 49th general assembly of Interpol, at which Zimbabwe became a member.

He said three other African countries, Djibouti, Botswana and Equatorial Guinea, were also made members.

Descriptions of international criminals who have been known to operate in newly independent countries would be passed to Zimbabwe through Interpol, said the Deputy Minister.

"If they come here, they will find that we have a reception party waiting at the airport," he said.

Senator Ziyambi said the drug threat was another topic discussed at the assembly.

"Zimbabwe is far better off than most countries in this," he said.

"We have hardly seen the increase of drugs as a problem."

While drugs were a menace in themselves, he said, they also led to secondary crime by addicts seeking money for their habits.

Crimes of violence were increasing all over the world and Zimbabwe had been invited to form part of a special committee to discuss and analyse this phenomenon.

After leaving the 140 nation "crime forum" which was held in Manila in the Philippines, Senator Ziyambi went on to Britain and America.

His mission there, he said, was to study police training techniques, as it was vital that re-orientation courses in the Zim-

babwe Republic Police be carried out as "a matter of some urgency".

The police must change, he said, as they were trained to "meet the needs of a war situation, and some retraining was needed to adjust to the present peace situation".

## ADVANCEMENT

Turning to the subject of black advancement in the force he said: "There must be African advancement — real undiluted advancement."

If necessary, senior black officers could be trained outside the country, he said.

He added that there were some "very fine" black policemen in Zimbabwe, who must be put into positions of authority.

Asked about a number of Patriotic Front officials who have been detained in Matabeleland recently, Senator Ziyambi said it was "purely a security matter", and was therefore outside his Ministry.

"But let it be clearly understood that we are passing through a difficult period," he said, and warned that trouble-makers could not expect sympathy.



## ROLE OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN MODERN ERA DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 17

[Article by Willie Zingani and Barry Kumanda of the African Press Service]

[Text]

HE was a French national who had come to Malawi as a missionary at the beginning of the century. Over the years he had come to be revered by the people of Mchikatawa Roman Catholic Mission in Dedza district.

Whenever someone complained to him about a headache, malaria or even infertility, the old missionary would take a small hoe, get on his bicycle and ride off into the bush in search of special roots, leaves and barks.

No one knew how the old man came to possess the secrets of African traditional medicine. But there he was, year after year, healing the local people with the methods of what critics derisively call "witch-doctors" but which are better known in Africa today as traditional doctors or healers.

Now 20 years after his death, a university educator in Malawi is

campaigning for a new relationship between Western-trained and traditionally-trained doctors.

## SHARING

Dr Bruce Hargreaves of Chancellor College advocates that the two groups share their knowledge to improve the quality of medical care.

The World Health Organisation has held two high-level seminars in Africa this year to promote co-ordination of traditional and Western medicine.

In Accra in August, health ministers gathered from nine African countries to work out a system to enable traditional practitioners to have access to official health services

and to introduce traditional medicaments into common medical practice.

Late October, in Nairobi, a similar WHO session called for research and training institutes in traditional medicines, codes of conduct for traditional healers and the incorporation of proven traditional healing practices into medical school curriculum.

"I want people to understand my point of view," says a young Malawian herbalist. "I am not saying people shouldn't go to hospitals for treatment."

The problem, he outlines, is to educate those who look down upon African traditional medicine simply because they have gone to school and been told that it is nonsense, superstition or against science and Christianity.

"African traditional doctors should work hand-in-hand with (Western-trained) medical people," says traditional doctor Jonathan Malaya, "and help one another identify the right medicine for the people."

Dr Hargreaves, head of the Chancellor College Herbarium, is keen to learn practical medical skills from the local people. He regularly examines leaves, barks, and tubers used by traditional "medicine men" to cure epilepsy, diarrhoea, headaches, high blood pressure, and birth complications.

He readily admits that many hospital medicines come from herbs and other natural sources originally discovered by traditional healers. With this in mind, he is researching and writing a reference book on medicinal herbs to assist herbalists in their work.

and to aid in the discovery of new medicines.

In West Africa, Ghanaian herbalist Peter Osei discovered a locally grown root which has been found to be effective in treating diabetes. After years of exhaustive research, the University of Science and Technology in Central Ghana said in a recent report that "the blood sugar-lowering effect of the root has been proved beyond doubt."

## ROOTS

Using traditional methods of research and healing, Osei has also discovered and used locally-grown roots and tubers for the cure of piles, asthma and infertility.

Numerous health workers around the world, like Dr Hargreaves, are coming to realize that they cannot discount the thousands of years of experimentation by traditional doctors in curing illnesses. These discoveries, particularly because of the pre-literate cultures in which they have occurred, are not readily understood in Western terms.

Dr. Malaya points out that there are numerous cases where people have been successfully cured by traditional doctors after modern medical treatment has failed.

"But if a sick person first goes for traditional herbs and roots and they fail, then goes to the hospital, they say he wasted his time and should have gone straight to the hospital," he said.

"My son had very bad bronchitis from when he was a baby," related a European nurse, resident in Kenya for more than 10 years. "It got so bad at times that he could barely breathe and he'd often stutter while talking from shortness of breath."

To relieve his congestion the child would be

placed in depressurized chambers or flown in planes at high altitudes. But relief was always temporary.

"We even took him to Europe and doctors there recommended we leave him near the North Sea where the climate was better but we could not accept that."

So she turned to a traditional doctor, a woman more than 100 years old, whom she had grown to know and trust over the years. "I told her she must promise not to cut him, because you know often they will cut and mix the blood for healing but there is often infection and death as a result."

The old woman took the boy into the bush for two days. When they returned, said the nurse, "he was not only cured but that boy has not coughed a day in his life since."

The general agreement and approach among African traditional doctors in the use of their drugs is striking, says Dr Hargreaves, which suggests a continental dissemination of medical knowledge long ago. However, he cautions that real dangers remain in the use of traditional medicine because of the lack of controlled dosages.

## LIMITED

Dr. Malaya readily admits that there are other limitations to his art. Regarding surgery, he candidly asks, "who among us (traditional doctors) can cheat the world that he can operate on a person? We just don't have the know-how."

"Whenever I treat a person and see him coming back again and again with the same complaint, I advise him to go for a check-up at the hospital."

Yet the most controversial area of traditional healing con-

siders psychological, emotional and spiritual healing — the areas — ironically, where Western medicine is considered to be the least effective. One African psychiatrist cited the case of a woman who suffered from occipital headaches, heart palpitations and severe anxiety.

Through her training as a teacher she had been exposed to Western ideas, so she sought a doctor for treatment. Despite repeated attempts, they were unable to establish the rapport and trust required for successful treatment. She eventually consulted a traditional healer who cured her successfully using dancing and singing therapy.

Traditional therapy is based on the view that where human forces cause an illness, counter-human forces must be applied to treat it.

Furthermore, it embraces a special approach to the relationship between well-being and the power of the mind. Some call it "magic", others, the power of suggestion.

Along Jonathan Malaya's counter are roots inscribed with the words Mwami (Luck), Chisomo (Grace) and Konda Ine (Love Me). They are to be placed in one's pocket, home or office and the belief is that the possessor will be blessed with the qualities of the roots. But do they work?

"Oh yes! They work!" The doctor is quick to point out. "Many people have come back to explain the effects. But we must help these roots bring good results."

"If a woman buys Konda Ine to restore love in her family after a conflict, she mustn't think that the root will work on its own. Konda Ine will only work if the woman shows a spirit of love and reconciliation."

"You know, in everything, the most important is faith," said the young African doctor surveying his medicines. "Believe in a thing strongly . . . and it will work."

# CALL FOR SINGLE COMMERCIAL BODY CHEERED

Chambers Praise Mvenge

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

## *Herald Reporter*

THE interim committee of three black business organisations which are trying to merge, yesterday came out in full support of a call by Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mvenge, for the formation of a single commercial association in Zimbabwe.

The Minister spoke to businessmen at a meeting in Fort Victoria on Sunday about the need for having one association representing all Zimbabwean businessmen.

The existence of such a body would make it easier for the Ministry to help businessmen in their efforts to develop the economy.

At present this was not possible as the Ministry did not know which association was truly representative of businessmen in the country, he said.

Dr Isaac Samuriwo, a leading Salisbury businessman, said yesterday

Mr Mvenge's call was "a great encouragement" to the African Traders' Association, the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce and the Zimbabwe Businessmen's Association, which are trying to amalgamate.

Dr Samuriwo is chairman of a 16-member interim committee set up last month by the three organisations to work on a draft constitution for the merger.

"We appreciate very much what the Minister says because we are all eager to have one association," he said. "We feel encouraged by his words."

Dr Samuriwo said it was important that ZOC, ZIBA and ATC should merge and his committee was working towards this.

A suggestion has been made that any single black business association set up should merge with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe.

## Lack of Organization Hit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Get Together"]

[Text]

**THE Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Mvenge, showed some irritation and impatience when he urged businessmen at the weekend to get together and form one body to represent them all.**

**He said the Ministry does not recognise any of the several organisations that claim to speak for all, and that until the position is sorted out, individual businessmen will suffer.**

**In recent months a lot of talking has been going on between various business organisations, and as late as November 25 it was reported that work has begun on a draft constitution to unite three of them. It is to be hoped that these are the only three that matter.**

**It would be in their interests to keep the Ministry closely informed about whatever progress they make.**

**After that, there must still be talks aimed at uniting the combined body with the Associated Chambers of Commerce. And once the final, all-enveloping organisation is formed, it might find it expedient to have a section dealing with small and rural businesses which have their own special problems.**

**There is considerable sympathy for those who are finding the going hard. Funds are being raised and training courses planned. This help should grow with Ministry recognition.**

**It is therefore up to everyone concerned to get cracking and get organised without further delay.**

CSO: 4420

# ZIMBABWE

## RESERVE BANK STATEMENTS PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 21, 28 Nov 80 pp 1111, 1136

[Text]

General Notice 1063 of 1980.

### RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT (CHAPTER 173)

#### Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 7th November, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

21-11-80.

D. W. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Treasury.

#### SCHEDULE

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 7th NOVEMBER, 1980

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$		\$
Capital . . . . .	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets . . . . .	195 608 227
General Reserve Fund . . . . .	6 000 000	Loans and advances . . . . .	52 905 201
Currency in circulation . . . . .	160 002 234	Internal investments—	92 103 991
Deposits and other liabilities to the public . . . . .	176 773 485	Government stock . . . . .	20 745 679
Other liabilities . . . . .	78 032 367	Other . . . . .	71 358 312
		Other assets . . . . .	82 190 667
	<u>\$422 808 086</u>		<u>\$422 808 086</u>

General Notice 1081 of 1980.

### RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT (CHAPTER 173)

#### Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 14th November, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

28-11-80.

D. W. YOUNG,  
Secretary to the Treasury.

#### SCHEDULE

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 14th NOVEMBER, 1980

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$		\$
Capital . . . . .	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets . . . . .	197 585 667
General Reserve Fund . . . . .	6 000 000	Loans and advances . . . . .	49 627 201
Currency in circulation . . . . .	150 683 112	Internal investments—	57 938 034
Deposits and other liabilities to the public . . . . .	164 669 028	Government stock . . . . .	15 009 722
Other liabilities . . . . .	77 592 157	Other . . . . .	42 928 312
		Other assets . . . . .	95 793 395
	<u>\$400 944 297</u>		<u>\$400 944 297</u>



## TEENAGE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS BLEAK

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] **THOUSANDS** of Zimbabwean teenagers leaving schools and colleges are finding job prospects bleak. Every day they are told by employment agencies: "Sorry, we don't have vacancies at the moment . . . try later."

A Ministry of Education spokesman estimated that about 30 000 Grade 7 and secondary school pupils left school for good last week.

The pressure for jobs had been increased by the end of national service, which had previously absorbed large numbers of school-leavers, he said.

A Salisbury employment agency reported some success finding vacancies by telephoning firms direct and asking them to consider taking on school-leavers.

The agency had no problems finding jobs for young girls with typing, shorthand or bookkeeping experience, but had had little success finding employment for some girls with good university degrees.

Girls with no qualifications stood little or no chance of finding well-paid work and job opportunities for male school-leavers were no better.

"There are plenty of openings for tradesmen, but all we can offer school-leavers are jobs as junior clerks in banks and building societies," one Salisbury agent said last week.

"A young African with a degree in economic and business studies came in last week and I couldn't find him a job," she said.

**SECRETARIAL**

One young girl with a sociology degree was now taking a secretarial course because she had been unable to find a job without a knowledge of shorthand and typing.

"Ideally girls leaving school should consider doing a secretarial or bookkeeping course before job-hunting," the agent said.

Young men will find it even more difficult to become a tradesman as few vacancies for apprentices exist.

The Registrar of Apprenticeship, Mr J. Walker, said last week: "We don't know of any vacancies for apprentices at the moment. We are in constant touch with industry and most vacancies have already been filled."

Another employment agency said: "Many firms want mature and experienced people to fill vacancies and just aren't interested in employing school-leavers."

## VERBAL BATTLE OVER UNIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

**Herald Reporter**

THE chairman of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimisa, yesterday denied that his organisation was being favoured by the Government.

He was reacting to an accusation yesterday by the United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe that the ZCTU was favoured by the Government and was interfering in the affairs of recognised trade unions.

"We are not being favoured by the Government. The only thing is that the UTUZ served no purpose, especially in regard to workers' problems."

He said his organisation had been charged with the responsibility to unite all trade unions in the country before holding a congress which is to be held in February next year.

"In this connection we are making tremendous progress. We are determined to see one powerful trade union in this country that will serve the interests of the workers."

He said the ZCTU was a co-ordinating body which would like to see unity among trade unions before a national congress to elect a trade union leadership.

"We are not finding any difficulty in uniting trade

unions, so we are not perturbed by the actions of the UTUZ, who represent nobody. People are running away from them.

"We reject unreservedly that we are interfering with the registered unions. Some of these registered trade unions are not serving the interests of their members. They are weak in their leadership and their members are dissatisfied with them."

He also said the ZCTU was not politically inspired, as the UTUZ claimed.

"We are a trade union organisation and not politicians and these mischievous people know that. We are not officials of political organisations, like some of them. The UTUZ only wants to wreck the trade union movement in this country."

"But we will see to it that they don't succeed in their evil intentions. They are puppets of employers."

KANGAI BACKS WORKER UNITY UNDER ZCTU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday warned of "crushing" the trade unions which were against the Government policy of establishing a single national trade union centre.

In an interview, Mr Kangai said the Government was determined to see one centre of all trade unions in Zimbabwe and anybody, who opposed this would be dealt with accordingly.

"Any trade unions who act against the Government policy of having one national centre will be crushed. And workers who support a line contrary to that of the Government are wasting their time," he said.

He said it was the Government policy that Zimbabwe had a national centre and "consequently, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is the product of that policy."

Mr Kangai said the establishment of such a centre was in conformity with the international standards which "we want to see happen in this country as soon as possible."

"We have already set out our main objectives in the labour field in order to conform to the international standards where a Government should have one trade union centre," he said.

He said the colonial era saw the mushrooming of several trade unions in the country--"some of them not worth the name anyway."

Mr Kangai said that because the Government was a democratic one he invited the trade unions to a meeting where he suggested that they form a single powerful trade union movement in the country.

He said all the trade unionists who attended the meeting agreed to the idea and elected a co-ordinating committee of the ZCTU.

"We charged the committee with the responsibility of working for the establishment of one centre. When I read some of the recent statements by the UTUZ which was represented at the meeting, I really get surprised.

"These people don't know what should be said about the Government. They don't know the responsibility of the Government.

He said that he hoped that UTUZ would quickly come to their senses and know that there was need to work for the interests of the workers--not personal aggrandisement.

Mr Kangai said the Government was not going to deal with people who are after their personal gain. "We are dealing with a matter that concerns the entire nation and not individuals.

"The nation wants one national centre and that is what is going to happen.

He added: "We have charged the ZCTU with responsibility and I believe that they are doing their best at the moment."

Mr Kangai said the Government would take any necessary steps in the interest of workers and the nation against individuals who were against unity. "We will certainly take other steps apart from those already taken in the interest of workers and the nation."

He said there had never been a united trade union in this country and what the Government was doing was the first step to unify all the unions who have been divided over the years because of the system.

"We have no problem with those who want to work for national unity in the trade union movement. But those who don't want will have no place to operate as trade unionists in this country. They have no room."

He said that after the establishment of a national centre of trade unions there would be no union operating outside the umbrella of "that centre".

"This has to be clear to all these trade unions," he declared.

He denied that he was appointing his own people to the co-ordinating committee as alleged by the UTUZ in a statement to the Herald yesterday.

"I have not appointed anybody to the co-ordinating committee. Even if I had appointed people, it would be my prerogative as Minister to do so but I didn't do it."

#### DENIED

He said he was at the moment solely dealing with the ZCTU and "not other small groups" because the ZCTU represented all centres in the country.

Mr Kangai denied that ZCTU was politically inspired, but said it was a trade union group which has been charged with the task of producing one centre.

He said so far they were making progress in this regard. "Some of those who are attacking the ZCTU have been tools of the enemy, who are not advancing the cause of the workers.

"I am monitoring the behaviour of each one making this noise," he said.

## RHODESIAN FRONT ON TEKERE JUDGMENT ROW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

**Herald Reporter**  
**THE** national executive of the Rhodesian Front yesterday issued a statement deploring what it called the "callousness and complete lack of contrition" shown by Mr Edgar Tekere after his trial.

The chairman of the Rhodesian Front, Mr Geoff Kluckow, said that the national executive passed no comment on the judgment of the High Court.

"However, the fact is that a man was killed. The men who admitted killing him have been set free. Naturally, as citizens, we are deeply upset and concerned."

The national executive expressed its sincere sympathy to the family and friends of the dead man, Mr Gerald Adams.

Commenting on the statement last night, the Leader of the Senate, Senator Joseph Culverwell lashed out at the "hypocrisy" of the Rhodesian Front.

In his statement, Senator Culverwell said: "It is hypocritical for the men who set up the present judicial system to now condemn that same system. The RF inter-

fered blatantly with the legal process and committed heinous crimes while in office.

"Reconciliation does not mean that RF attitudes should continue to regard black Zimbabweans as incompetent and somehow unequal and not measuring the dignity of an equal and free human being.

"Reconciliation does not mean that while the liberation movement was generous in agreeing to white seats in the House of Assembly and in the Senate, they should be monopolised by the RF.

"It is long past the hour for white Zimbabweans to throw out yesterday's men and put into the Assembly and the Senate a new generation of white leaders to represent them."



## PAY PROTEST MARCH BY ZANLA MEN REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

*Herald Reporter*

ABOUT 300 former ZANLA guerrillas from the ZANU (PF)-owned Goromonzi Farm One near Mrewa, yesterday marched into Salisbury in protest against lack of pay.

The men, wearing an assortment of civilian clothes and camouflage with canvas travelling bags strapped on their backs, were accompanied by several women, some carrying babies. They said they left their base at 7 a.m., and were marching to the ZANLA High Command headquarters at KG VI Barracks to inquire why they had not been paid since they were resettled on the farm.

Raid one: "I have been at the farm since April and have not been paid

anything. But when we left Mozambique, we were told that we would be paid monthly."

Later in the day the marchers were intercepted by the police outside a shopping centre in Enterprise Road, grouped on a vacant lot and then addressed by ZANLA officers from 2 Brigade.

A spokesman for the Joint High Command last night said they were "urgently" looking into the matter, but could make no comment.

Later last night police said the guerrillas had left Salisbury by truck to return to their base.

The police also thanked the motoring public for their patience and apologised for having redirected traffic in the Newlands area. "But this was necessary while the negotiations were taking place with the demonstrators," a police spokesman said.

CSO: 4420

## SITHOLE REJECTS TAG OF UNION 'REBELS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 2

(Text)

## Herald Correspondent

## BULAWAYO.

ONE of the leaders of a trade union grouping in Zimbabwe last night attacked a Government Minister's "rebel" tag on their organisation, representing about 60 000 members.

The United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe (UTUZ) co-chairman, Mr Phineas Sithole, said they wanted an urgent meeting with the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbira Kangai, following his warning of "crushing" unions out of step with the Government on establishing a single national trade union centre.

Mr Kangai said the Government was "determined to see one centre for all trade unions in Zimbabwe and anybody who opposed this would be dealt with accordingly". His comments were directed towards recent UTUZ statements on an umbrella body for union activity.

They arose out of a meeting with Zimbabwe's five main union groupings — representing about 60 000 members — and the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), a steering committee set up by the Government this year to produce a formula for union unity.

UTUZ is understood to have been formed more than two years ago to bring five national union bodies, the African Trade Union Congress, The Zim-

babwe Federation of Labour, the Zimbabwe African Federation of Unions, the Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe and the National African TUC, together under one roof in Salisbury.

Mr Sithole said there were no unions in Zimbabwe opposed to the concept of unity. Mr Kangai's criticism was therefore "misdirected, misplaced and unjustified". The UTUZ is calling for a meeting with him in the next three days.

He denied they were "rebels" and hoped to make the Minister understand this. He said, if possible, they would get an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to explain their position.

"The UTUZ is exercising its right of freedom of speech in criticising the shortcomings of the ZCTU and its failure to carry out instructions to create one national centre within a period of less than three months," he said.

RIFT IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT GROWS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 12

[Editorial: "More Pressing"]

[Text]

**THE rift in the trade union movement appears to be growing with unhealthy consequences for stability within the labour ranks across the country.**

Two weeks ago when we commented on the dispute between rival organisations we suggested that a top-level review might help to correct matters.

Since then the accusations of political interference and personal power ambitions have continued to be made with no sign of a healing of the breach.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kangai, has said the Government is determined to see the formation of a single trade union centre under whose umbrella all unions would have to operate.

He has said that unions which oppose this will be crushed and has appealed to members of the UTUZ to come to their senses.

As far as we can determine the aim of a single trade union centre is shared by the UTUZ but it objects to the method by which the co-ordinating committee of the proposed centre which would be known as the ZCTU is going about its business.

A national congress is due to be held in February — only two months away — at which the umbrella body is to come into being.

But unless urgent steps are taken to get the trade union leaders working together before then, the congress could signal a breakdown. That must be avoided and the need for a review now becomes more pressing.

## 'SACKED' UNION CHIEF SITHOLE BACK AT TOP

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

## Sunday Mail Reporter

VETERAN trade unionist Mr Phineas Sithole was unanimously re-elected general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union at the UTWU's annual Congress in Gatooma yesterday, throwing into doubt the claim made two weeks ago by a rival union faction that he had been sacked.

Speaking from Gatooma, Mr Sithole said the congress had been attended by 72 delegates representing 16 of the union's 11 branches throughout the country.

The union representation at the congress demonstrated that the meeting held in Hartley two weeks ago, at which he had reportedly been removed from his post, had not been a UTWU meeting, he said.

That meeting was a ZCTU (Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions) meeting and had nothing to do with the United Textile Workers' Union. The activities of the ZCTU are not the concern of the United Textile Workers' Union.

While the UTWU congress was taking place in Gatooma the organising secretary of the ZCTU, Mr Webster Gwekwerere, announced in Salisbury that the UTWU leadership that had claimed to have replaced Mr Sithole had agreed to merge the union with a rival splinter group, the Zimbabwe Textile and Carpet Workers' Union.

Mr Gwekwerere said the merger had been agreed upon by representatives of the UTWU and its splinter union meeting in the ZCTU's Salisbury office.

The leaders of the newly merged union, which was to retain the UTWU name, were to be Mr Elphège Soko and Mr John Mutemi as general secretary and president, respectively.

It was Mr Soko and Mr Mutemi who announced they had ousted Mr Sithole from the union leadership two weeks ago.

Mr Soko had been UTWU vice-president for Mashonaland, and Mr Mutemi vice-president for Matabeleland, but they were voted out of office by the congress, Mr Sithole said.

Mr Obert Mwaruwangu and Mr Christopher Mangwano had reportedly been elected to their places in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, respectively.

The UTWU congress also recommended to the Government that wages in the textile industry be increased every three months beginning January 1, until a minimum wage of \$150 was reached, he said.

The minimum wage was now \$90.00.

Mr Gwekwerere also announced the merger of two other unions, the long-established Hotel and

Catering Workers' Union of Zimbabwe and a splinter group, the Zimbabwe Associated Hotels and Catering Workers Union.

The new union would be called the Zimbabwe Hotel and Catering Industry Workers Union. Both it and the newly-merged UTWU would call meetings to elect new national executive councils before February 1, he said.

# BUILDING INDUSTRY UNIONS MERGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

*Herald Reporter*

**TWO** rival trade unions in the building industry merged at the weekend after several weeks of talks with officials of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

A ZCTU spokesman yesterday said his organisation was pleased with the outcome of their talks with the representatives of the Zimbabwe Building and Allied Industrial Workers' Union and the Building Workers' Trade Union.

He said the new organisation is the Zimbabwe Building Workers' Trade Union.

## ACHIEVEMENT

"As far as the ZCTU is concerned this is a great achievement," said the spokesman.

"We are sure most splinter unions will follow this example."

He added that ZCTU was playing an impartial role in uniting splinter groups.

"All we want is to ensure everlasting unity among trade unions in this country and we are calling on workers of this country, irrespective of race, to belong to a union," he said.

The general secretary of the new body, Mr Edward Njoku, said the two groups decided to unite because "we saw there was no longer any need for two unions in the building industry". He said he hoped the new organisation would be more powerful and would work for the interests of all workers in the industry.

"We have been divided on racial lines in this industry for a long time. There was no need for this. We must work together, both black and white."

CSO: 4420



## MAXIMUM USE OF COAL PLAN UNDERWAY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

**THE** Government was formulating a policy aimed at making maximum use of coal for the speedy industrialisation of the country, the Secretary for Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze said this week.

Under the policy, the Government would encourage extraction of products from coal including ammonia, methanol, oil and synthetic fibres in addition to coke used for metallurgical purposes and production of thermal electricity.

"It is possible that world oil resources could be depleted towards the end of the century and coal could become a major source of oil," he said.

There were about 23 coalfields in the north-west and southeast of the country and only one, Wankie, was being exploited to satisfy the local demand for coal and coke with small export capacity.

Mr Ushewokunze said the Government wanted coal to form basic industry in future.

"If Zimbabwe is to be industrialised, it has to be done now. We must derive maximum benefit from our coal resources."

Mr Ushewokunze said Zimbabwe must enter into fabrication and manufacture of metal products because it had all the mineral resources to do so.

Local big companies could produce internationally competitive metal goods.

"This is the only way Zimbabwe can be industrialised, and is very much in line with the Government's policy to require beneficiation of minerals and metals," he added.

He said in future the Government would like to engage in joint ventures where new projects were started involving "strategic" minerals regarded important national economy.

Mr Ushewokunze also said that the move should not be construed to mean nationalisation.

"Government policy at the moment is to let the private companies continue to operate, provided they respond positively to Government policy on labour, social services, production, re-investment of profits, promotion and training of Zimbabweans at all levels."

The Government was encouraging foreign companies to go into joint ventures with local organisations.

A Korean delegation had recently paid a visit to Zimbabwe to try and co-operate with the Government in the development of the mining industry.

On the future of the mining industry, Mr Ushewokunze said it was bright and the production was expected to reach \$600 million this year compared with \$514.5 million last year.

Gold alone would bring in about \$300 million in production value.

There had been considerable increase in the

applications for exclusive prospecting orders for prospecting minerals including uranium.

Mr. Uthurehanna said there had also been an upsurge in total employment on the mines from 28 000 to over 62 000.

"As long as the international prices remain high and stable, there is a bright future," he added.

There was shortage of skilled personnel in the mining industry in various fields including artisans, metallurgists, engineers and geologists because of the departure of white expatriates and inadequate training facilities for blacks.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**NOMINATIONS STAND--Bulawayo--**The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, has ruled that District Council nominations in Gwanda and Beitbridge, will stand, and elections, where necessary, will be held on the date originally scheduled, January 31. A ZANU (PF) official in Gwanda told our correspondent he had asked the Minister to postpone the elections because (he claimed) there was intimidation of ZANU (PF) supporters in the two districts. The Patriotic Front has now won all except five seats in the 10 Matabeleland District Council areas in which nominations have closed. There are a total of 12 District Councils in Matabeleland. Nominations have not yet closed for two Matabeleland North councils: Binga and Bubi. Closing date for Hlangabesa (Bubi) District Council is December 17. For Binga District Council it is December 23. Of the five seats still to be contested, one is in Gwanda, one in Beitbridge, and three are in Wankie. In Wankie, in the 15-seat Wange (1980) District Council, the Patriotic Front were unopposed in 12 seats. An election for the remaining three seats will be held on December 15. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 4]

**MREWE ELECTION--**The District Commissioner for Mrewa, Mr Andy Fourie, this week announced the names of the successful candidates in the district council elections held last month in the Mrewa, Pfungwe, Maramba and Uzumba TTLs. Pfungwe TTL: Karamba Ward--K. Majora, V. Chapinduka, N. Chinofura. Chiunze Ward--P. Chapinduka, S. Mapeto, P. Pasipanodya. Chitsungu Ward--T. Kapfudza, N. Musana, A. Chibagidi. Maramba TTL: Tsiga Ward--J. Mudzinganyama, A. Chipata, J. Kaundikiza. Chirinda Ward--Chief Chirinda, K. Marekera, P. Karidza. Chikono Ward--A. Chigombe, P. Mabu, I. Gumbato. Uzumba TTL: Katiyo Ward--E. Chigora, E. Dzemwa, M. Mupaya. Nhakiwa Ward--S. Hondo, N. Makubva, N. Mapondera. Manyika Ward--J. Muzori, L. Chimbwanda, I. Mupaya. Mrewa Kubatana District Council: Mukarakate Ward--M. Nyamusewe, J. Gamba, M. Mupoto, T. Mugani, J. Mudange. Musami Ward--D. Mahiya, A. Hore, M. Chitemerere, D. Mushaki, W. Jiri. Chamachinda Ward--S. Mudimu, P. Neshamba, A. Chinoi, N. Musende, D. Tigre. Zibute Ward--K. Bute, S. Jacopo, M. Makoni, I. Chigumadzi, T. Matsinde. Nheveyembwa Ward--B. Nyamubingidza, N. Nyamurimo, P. Taruvinga, C. Chinyani, C. B. Dengwani. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 80 p 4]

**EMIGRATION STATISTICS**--Zimbabwe's non-black population (European, Asian and Coloured) has dropped by more than 40,000 in the last four years. According to estimates from the Central Statistical Office, more than 10,000 people a year from this group left the country during the period. Europeans were the vast majority of emigrants, while both the Asian and Coloured communities showed marked increases in population. In 1976 the non-black population stood at 303,500, of which 272,000 were Europeans, 10,100 Asians and 21,400 Coloureds. As of June this year, however, the non-black population stood at just under 260,000--223,000 Europeans, 10,900 Asians, and 25,900 Coloureds. The black population increased by more than 900,000 during the same period. The black population stood at 6,190,000 in 1976. It now stands at 7,100,000. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Nov 80 p 1]

**FOOD RELIEF CUT**--The number of Zimbabweans receiving free food from the Government was slashed by more than 150,000 when the nationwide refugee relief feeding programme resumed at the beginning of this month, Mr Brian Beecroft, director of the Department of Social Services, said last week. Deliveries were now being made to about 450,000 people a month at a cost of \$1.8 million for food and about \$650,000 for transport, he said. This is within the projections and budget set by the Government when it took over the relief work from private agencies earlier this year and began to expand it to ensure that rural residents with food stocks depleted by the effects of war and drought could make it to next year's harvest. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 3]

**PEOPLE'S TEACHERS**--Gwelo--The revolution in Zimbabwe had created a need for a "people's teacher," the Minister of local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday. Such a teacher would live with the people and forge ahead with them to the development of the country, the Minister told graduating students at the Gwelo Teachers' College yesterday. Gone were the days when the teacher could stand in front of the class and pontificate. Zimbabwe's children in their thousands had left their schools to go to war to overthrow a corrupt educational system--and they acquired a type of education there. There had been a revolution and a teacher who was trying to reverse that course would find himself derided and without respect. "We need peace in this country and we want teachers who will encourage students to participate in mass development programmes. We need teachers of imagination--revolutionary teachers. "Our great need in this country is for houses for the people and to improve the level of life of our people. We expect and look to teachers to improve the quality of life." Referring to last week's incident in Salisbury when he took several Cabinet Ministers on a street-cleaning exercise, Mr Zvobgo said: "I challenge the teachers today to do that kind of thing and to set that kind of example." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 3]

**BELGIUM TRADE**--Belgium may import maize, coffee, tea and flowers from Zimbabwe, among other things, as a result of a visit here by a representative of the Belgian-African Chamber of Commerce, Mr Roger Concalves. Mr Concalves, who returns to Belgium today after more than a month's tour, said he would get a better picture of possible imports when he returned here next April to

to attend the Zimbabwe Trade Fair. But, he said, judging by the discussions he had held with businessmen and farmers, he was quite sure Belgium could sell hops and malt for Zimbabwe's breweries, and caustic soda for its soap industries. "We can even sell iron sheets to Zimbabwe and buy pig-iron from the country." But any successful trade between Zimbabwe and Belgium would also depend on the handling of goods at the ports of Beira and Maputo. Mr Concalves said that although he "did not make much business" during his visit, he was now well aware of the economic set-up in Zimbabwe. "The country is very interesting," he said. "It is economically very well equipped and I think it is No. 1 in black Africa." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 5]

HEALTH MINISTER RAPS PRESS--The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday lashed out at "rumour-mongers and political mischief-makers" after a Press report on speculation that he was about to resign and take up a medical appointment. He said: "This is certainly not the time I would abandon my people and the medical justice I seek for them. I would never think of it. At no time would an idea like that ever get into my mind. "To the contrary, I want to say I have been further inspired by the knowledge that the gospel I have been preaching--that of social justice in medicine--has received the full backing of the World Health Organization. "Therefore, having got this far, it would be quite unreasonable of me to abandon my people, who apparently appreciate the medical justice I have sought for them." Of the Press report, Dr Ushewokunze said: "It was exactly what it said it was--speculation; just another wild rumour." The Minister said the rumour might have been triggered off by someone who wanted him out of the way. "But I am not resigning," he said. "I am thoroughly enjoying my work and looking forward to a quiet weekend." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 1]

CURFEW DELAYS POLLS--Bulawayo--The Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor Mike Constandinos, said in an interview yesterday that Bulawayo's new black majority council will not be elected until the curfew in the city's western areas is lifted. The Mayor said this was confirmed by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, during an informal "chat" at Bulawayo airport on Thursday while awaiting the arrival of President Nyerere. "Only when the curfew is raised will the ball be in our court," the Minister told Mr Constandinos. In the meantime, 14 councillors of the former city council can carry on, the Town Clerk, Mr Ian Edmeades, said. He and the Mayor were very appreciative of the willingness of councillors, who were not elected on November 22 to carry on in office until the complete new 23-seat council is elected, Mr Edmeades said. There would be no problem about a quorum. Their authority to continue in office was gazetted when the election for 15 black councillors was postponed indefinitely, he said. A Ministry of Information spokesman said the curfew was a police security measure. It was imposed after violence in Entumbane last month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 2]



**RISCO HIRES UK STEELWORKERS**--Twenty skilled steelworkers have been recruited from Britain by Risco. Seven have already arrived at the Redcliff plant and the rest are expected to follow over the next couple of weeks. The men are hired under the same conditions as other Risco workers. They are not on contract and will not be allowed to send any of their wages back to Britain. The company had to get special permission from the Government to bring the workers in. They had to prove there were no Zimbabweans capable of filling the posts. Two of the Britons are believed to have been out of work when they were recruited. Britain's old-fashioned, under-financed steel industry has been devastated by the worldwide drop in demand. One plant after another has closed, throwing thousands on the dole and often destroying whole communities. A Risco spokesman stressed that Zimbabweans would still come first. The company had four engineering students on bursaries, 22 men studying for diplomas and 200 apprentices. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 3]

**ST MARY'S ELECTION**--About 10,000 residents of St Mary's, Salisbury, are eligible to go to the polls on Saturday to elect four representatives of the area's board council, a spokesman said yesterday. The election in St Mary's, a former township within Chitungwiza, is different from the local government poll for the municipal areas as it involves only the election of members who will serve on the area board there and not on the Chitungwiza Urban Council. The local government election for Chitungwiza was postponed recently by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, because of the ZIPRA/ZANLA fighting at Entumbane, Bulawayo. In a statement yesterday the spokesman said 13 candidates, including a woman, Mrs Theresa Gongga, in Ward D, would contest the four seats. The polling station for the election is the town manager's office in St Mary's. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

**AZ BUYS JETS**--The first three Boeing 707s bought by Air Zimbabwe from Lufthansa is expected to arrive on February 18, Mr Mervyn Eyett, the airline's manager, said yesterday. The second Boeing 707 from Lufthansa will arrive in May and the third in June, he said. "The deal is buttoned up. The money has been paid." The three additional Boeings cost \$6.6 million, raised by an international bank loan. With the arrival of the third ex-Lufthansa aircraft, Air Zimbabwe would set about inaugurating a service "to some point in Europe," he said. Air Zimbabwe is already flying three services a week between Salisbury and Gatwick, using its initial 707, its flagship. "It is our intention to have a fourth service, to a European point. We want to provide a service to Zimbabweans to go to Europe, and it is also our intention to see how many people we can bring from Europe to this country," Mr Eyett said. The new jets are 707s of the 320-B class, designed for passenger-carrying. The airline's present 707 is a 320-C class, a dual-purpose design with cargo doors and a heavy floor, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

**CALL TO LIFT CURFEW**--Bulawayo--Bulawayo's Mayor, Councillor Mike Constandinos, last night urged the Government to lift the curfew over the city's western suburbs, or at least adjust the times so people can move more freely and enjoy the Christmas festive season. He made his appeal while switching on the

lights in Centenary Park, the traditional start of the city's Christmas celebrations. "I think it is very sad that something like 80 percent of the population of Bulawayo will be unable to see this display, which has been provided for the benefit of all the citizens of Bulawayo," he said. "As this is the season of goodwill, I would ask the Government to lift the curfew which has been imposed on our Western Suburbs. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 1]

UANC MEN JOIN NFZ--Four former UANC members yesterday announced they had joined the National Front of Zimbabwe, led by Mr Peter Mandaza. Three of the officials--Mr Thomson Tsanangaurai, Mr John Nyawata and Mr Misheck Hove--were last week expelled from the party for what the UANC termed "undisciplined behaviour." The fourth member, Mr Nicholas Berejena, was an official of the party's general staff. Yesterday the four men said they had decided to join the NFZ as this was a "young, healthy and progressive party" which would give them a platform to air their views. Mr Kingdom Sithole, the NFZ publicity secretary, welcomed the four officials, saying his party would give them an opportunity to move around the country to "preach the gospel of peace, unity and equality" for all Zimbabwean ethnic groups. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 3]

PIG PRODUCTION--There has been an upsurge in pig production during the last three months of this year, according to the 1980 annual report of the Pig Industry Board of Zimbabwe. The report just published says interest and production for the 1980/81 period could well rise to its all time peak of 1977. This follows a 30 percent drop in the national pig herd because of the war and other factors. During most of the year under review, pig slaughtering have been at the lowest level for many years. The report attributed the increase in interest in pig production to higher producer prices during the second quarter of 1980. "The number of visitors to the Pig Industry Board comprising intending new producers and also existing producers wishing to expand has increased," it says. Zimbabwe had all the feed ingredients and expertise necessary for efficient pig meat production. There was a sound platform for the rapid supply of quality pig meat for both local and export markets. The report stressed that it was essential that any expansion is planned and controlled according to likely market demand. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

PF MEN RELEASED--Bulawayo--Some of the 15 PF Hlengisizwe branch officials picked up by the police on December 2 were released over the weekend, PF sources said here yesterday. The exact number of those released is not yet known, but the sources said several, including Mr Thembinkosi Nleya, had been set free. Police declined to deny or confirm the release saying it was not their policy to comment on such a matter--Herald Correspondent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 3]

POWER CORPORATION PROFIT--The Central African Power Corporation had a net profit of \$5.5m. for the year to June 30 this year, says the annual report released yesterday. This was \$3.1 million more than last year and was because of the increased tariff on bulk sales; increased demand; continued delays in maintenance work; a reduction in thermal generation in this country and revaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar. The corporation says it

may have to negotiate at least one more long term loan before June next year to pay for expansion. Warning of a serious shortage of specialized engineers, CAPCO says recruitment from abroad has become increasingly difficult particularly in Britain, because of rapidly increasing salaries there and the rise in the strength of sterling. On new sites on the Zambezi, the report says planning for site investigations is under way. The first phase of exploratory drilling for Kariba south extensions has also started. For the first time since 1973, a full survey was made of dam structures at Kariba and no defects were found. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

HARTLEY'S NEW MAYOR--The new Mayor of Hartley, Mr Bizeck Mapuranga, who will be installed on Sunday, said yesterday he was looking forward to a bright future for the town with the assistance of experienced councillors who had been retained. Mr Edwin G. Hughes, the Town Clerk, said the whole council regarded Mr Mapuranga's impending installation as a "very significant event." He also said he was "impressed with the spirit of harmony" developing among the three old and six new councillors. Such co-operation augured well for the town's development. Mr Hughes paid tribute to the residents of Hartley, who, he said, had given the council their full co-operation in the past. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

13 Jan. 1981

D.D.